IMPORTANT TO ADVERTISERS.
THE
"BOMBAY GAZETTE"
IS
THE OLDEST DAILY PAPER
IN ASIA.

THE
Bombay Gazette

No. 56,058.—NEW SERIES BOMBAY:—SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 13, 1913. PRICE: ONE ANNA.

THE OFFICES OF THE
"BOMBAY GAZETTE"
are now situate
IN HOMJI STREET,
ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE,
Where all communications must be Addressed.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

MAIL SERVICE.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing 5-30 p.m.	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1913				
13th Sept.	INDIA..... ...	8000	MACEDONIA ...	10500
20th "	ARCADIA ...	7000	.....	....
27th "	SALSETTE ...	6000	MALWA	11000
4th Oct.	EGYPT ...	8000	.....	....
11th "	SALSETTE ...	6000	MOOLTAN	10000
18th "	PERSIA	8400	.....	....
25th "	SALSMITE...	6000	MOREA...	11000

All the above Steamers are fitted with WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

Passengers for Brindisi transhipped to connecting Steamer at Port Said.

Tenders leave the CARNAC BUNDER on day of sailing. All passengers must attend at that place at 1 p.m. for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail steamer.

HOMEWARD PASSENGER SEASON, 1914.

21st Feb.	CALEDONIA ...	8000	.....	...
28th "	MALOJA	12500	.....	...
7th Mar.	PARSIA	8000	.....	...
14th "	SALSETTE ...	6000	MARMORA	10500
21st "	MACEDONIA	10500	.....	...
28th "	SALSETTE....	6000	MOLDAVIA ...	10000
*1st Apl.	HIMALAYA...	7000	.....	...
4th "	ARABIA	8000	.....	...
11th "	SALSETTE	6000	MEDINA	12500
18th "	MANTUA	11000	.....	...
25th "	SALSETTE	6000	MONGOLIA....	10000
2nd May	CALEDONIA...	8000	.....	...
9th "	SALSETTE	6000	MALWA	11000
16th "	PERSIA	8000	.....	...

*INTERMEDIATE PASSENGER STEAMER.

The S.S. "HIMALAYA," 7,000 tons will leave BOMBAY, at 2 p.m., on WEDNESDAY, 1st APRIL, 1914, direct for MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH and LONDON, conveying passengers in ONE CLASS only at SPECIAL FARES.

	SINGLE, "A" rate.	"B" rate.	RETURN. "A" rate.	"B" rate.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
To MARSEILLES,	891 or 495		891 or	742-8
" LONDON	937 or 528		940-8 or	792

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on WEDNESDAY, taking Passengers for the Straits, China, and Japan and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For accommodation and further information apply to

A. H. FROOM,
Bombay. Superintendent.

ELLERMAN'S
CITY AND HALL LINES.
(JOINT SERVICE.)
OUTWARD SAILINGS 1913.

STEAMERS.	Tons.	Leave Liverpool about	Call Marseilles or Naples about	Arrive Bombay about	Arrive Karachi about
City of Lahore*	6875	.....	11 Sept.	26 Sept.	.....
City of Poona†....	7467	20 Sept.	27 "	.....	12 Oct.
City of Sparta*....	5415	25 "	3 Oct.	18 Oct	.....
City of London†.....	9000	2 Oct.	8 "	23-25 "	.....
City of Benares.....	6973	9 "	.....	.....	31 Oct.
City of Calcutta†	7630	16 "	18 "	3 Nov	.....
City of York*	7810	23 "	29 "	13 "	.....
Trafford Hall*.....	6321	13 "	21 "	7 Dec.	.....

* Calling at Naples.
† Calling at Marseilles.
Excepting the Trafford Hall, all other steamers carry 1st and 2nd Class passengers.

FARES,	1st class Single.	1st class Return.	2nd class Single.	2nd class Return.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Marseilles	578	901	439	649
London via Marseilles....	653	1,091	489	809
Liverpool	805	957	462	704

Concessions granted to Families, Railway Employes, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, and Tea Planters etc.
Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamers, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.
The A and C Class steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced stewardess.
A and C Class steamers have Electric Light and Fans fitted in each cabin FREE OF CHARGE.
The Fares advertised include Free Passage by B. I. Steamer between Bombay and Karachi, and vice-versa.
Through booking in connection with Norddeutscher Lloyd and Cunard Line
Most of the above Steamers are fitted with
WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.
For passages and full particulars, apply to :—
Bombay—Messrs. Ed. Bates and Sons Agency.
KILLICK, NIXON & CO.,
Karachi : Messrs, Forbes, Forbes, Campbell & Co., Ltd.

GOSSAGE'S SOAPS
Empress Pale
AND
Housewife's Friend
Fine Household Soaps.
Can be obtained everywhere
GOSSAGE'S SOAPS.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LD.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS.

FOR KARACHI
Weekly from Victoria Docks.

Steamers Class Sailing Date Time Route via.
Lhasa ...7,184 Mon. 15th Sept. 11 a.m. * P.D.&C.M.
Dwarka ...1,695 Thurs. 18th Sept. 9 a.m. † C.M.
Lunga ...2,183 Friday 19th Sept. 6 a.m. direct.

* Porebunder, Dwarka and Cutch Mandvi.
† Cutch Mandvi.
‡ Or later on arrival of English Mail Steamer.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH
(Weekly.)

S.S. "Dwarka," 1,695 tons, on Thursday 18th September, calling at Muscat, Bushire and Mahomerah.

KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF PORTS.
(Weekly).

S.S. "Baroda," 3,172 tons, on Thursday the 18th September, calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Karachi, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Henjam, Linga, Dubai, Bahrein, Bushire, Koweit, Mahomerah and Busreh.

FOR SEYCHELLES, EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA. (Fortnightly.)

Steamers.	Tonnage.	Sailing on
†Furnes	3306 Thursday	18th Sept.
*Pentakota	3418 "	2nd Oct.
†Fundua	3305 "	16th Oct.
*Palamcotta	3413 "	30th "

†Calls at Lamoo, Mombassa, Zanzibar, Beira, Delagoa Bay, and Durban.
*Calls at Seychelles, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban.
Passengers may book through to Cape Colony Ports transhipping at Durban, to the steamers of the Union Castle or other line.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct)

Frequent sailings with onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand.
Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO., Agents
Nicol Road, near Ballard Pier, BOMBAY.
13th September, 1913.

BANKS.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1880.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	Yen.	48,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	"	30,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS.....	"	18,200,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKAHAMA.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES AT:—

Antang-Hsien	Fangtien (Mukden)
Bombay	Nagasaki
Calcutta	Newchang
Changchun	New York
Dairen (Dalny)	Osaka
Hankow	Pekin
Hongkong	Ryojun (Port Arthur)
Honolulu	San Francisco
Kobe	Shanghai
Liuyang	Tiling
London	Tientsin
Lyons	Tokyo
Los Angeles, Cal, U.S.A	Harbin (North Manchuria)

CURRENT DEPOSITS are opened for approved customers and interest is allowed on two per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 100,000, provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.
Every description of EXCHANGE and BANKING business transacted.
S. UJIYE,
Post Box No. 207, Sub-Manager.
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.

(ESTABLISHED 15TH MAY, 1895.)

CAPITAL AUTHORISED	Rs. 20,00,000
CAPITAL ISSUED	Rs. 15,00,000
CAPITAL PAID UP	Rs. 9,88,153
RESERVE FUND (in Govt Papers)	Rs. 10,00,000

HEAD OFFICE—LAHORE.
BRANCHES—
Amritsar, Bombay, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Delhi, D.I. Khan, Ferozpore, Gujranwalla, Jullundhur, Karachi, Kasur, Lahore City, Lyalpur, Ludhiana, Multan City, Peshawar City, Ambala City, Rawalpindi, Sargodha, Sialkote, and Srinagar.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANKS DEPOSITS. Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum.
LOANS, OVERDRAFTS, and CASH CREDITS. The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.
CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of out-stations are bought, collected, and discounted.
For other particulars, and rules of business apply to
SRI RAM, B.A.
Manager,
Bombay, 89, Apollo Street.

JOB PRINTING.—Apply at the "Bombay Gazette" Electric Printing Works, Homjee Street, Fort.

SHIPPING.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD S. N. CO.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED LINE TO TRIESTE

Steamers.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
			1913.
Gablonz.....	8000..	G. Gilhuber	1st Oct.
Habsburg....	3979..	E. Seberich	16th Oct.
Marienbad...	8000..	B. Bednarz	1st Nov.
Cleopatra ...	4039 ..	... ..	16th Nov.
Gablonz....	8000..	G. Gilhuber	1st Dec.
Habsburg ...	3979..	E. Seberich	16th Dec.
Marienbad .	8000..	B. Bednarz	1st Jan. '14.
Cleopatra ...	4039..	....	16th Jan. "
Semiramis ..	3999..	P. Pavissich	1st Feb. "

Homeward Passenger Season 1914.
(ACCELERATED SERVICE.)

Steamers.	Tons	Captains.	To sail on
Gablonz	8000	G. Gilhuber ...	10th Feb.
*Habsburg ...	3979	E. Seberich ...	16th Feb.
Cleopatra	4039	.....	1st Mar.
Marienbad ...	8000	B. Bednarz ...	10th Mar.
*Semiramis ...	3999	P. Pavissich ...	16th Mar
Gablonz	8000	G. Gilhuber ...	1st April.
Habsburg	3979	E. Seberich ...	10th April
*Cleopatra ...	4039	...	16th April
Marienbad.....	8000	B. Bednarz ...	1st May.
Semiramis	3999	P. Pavissich...	10th May.
*Gablonz	8000	G. Gilhuber...	16th May.
Habsburg	3979	E. Seberich...	1st June.

* Call at Karachi on the 18th and leave on the 20th.

ORDINARY SERVICE via KARACHI.

Steamers.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail about
			1913.
Nippon	..6350	M. Franovich	28th Dec. 1914.
Fr. Ferdinand..	6016	A. Leva	...28th Jan.
China	6017	E. Tarabochia	26th Feb.
Vorwaerts	5990	S. Cliunak	...28th Mar.
Austria	7585	D. Cosulich	... 1st May.
Nippon	6350	N. Giurovich	30th May.
Persia	5845	G. Bartole	...30th June.
Fr. Ferdinand..	6046	A. Leva	... 1st Aug.

All the above steamers are fitted with WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

SPECIALLY REDUCED FARES ACCELERATED LINE.

SALOON CLASS.

To Trieste or Venice	Rs.	500
" Trieste or Venice and back	"	750
" London via Trieste ..	Rs.	579 to 644*
" London via Trieste and back	"	908 to.. 1038*

INTERMEDIATE CLASS.

To Trieste & Venice ..	Rs.	350
" Trieste or Venice and back	"	525
" London via Trieste ..	"	429 to 449†
" London via Trieste and back	"	682 to 722†

*Fares according to class of Railway.
†Fares according to route on Railways

ORDINARY LINES.

SALOON CLASS.

To Trieste or Venice ..	Rs.	450
" Trieste or Venice and back	"	675
" London via Trieste ..	"	529 to 594†
To London via Trieste and back		833 to 963†

†Fares according to Route and Class on Railways.

RETURN TICKETS available for TWO YEARS.
ELECTRIC FANS AND LIGHTS are fitted in all the cabins free of charge.
THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.
Single and return tickets are issued via Trieste, by the St. Gothards, Tauren, and other routes.
INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN TICKETS
are issued to return either by Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles, or Marittima Italiana from Genoa or Naples to Bombay, or by Austrian Lloyd from Trieste to Colombo, or vice versa.
STEAMER TO JAPAN via COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Tons.	Captain.	To sail about
Nippon....	6350	M. Franovich	7th Oct 1913

For further particulars regarding passages apply to—
W. DENSO,
Agent, Austrian Lloyd S.N. Co.
82, Cauranegate Street, Fort, Bombay.

BANKS.

COX & CO.,
BANKERS & AGENTS

ESTABLISHED 1758.
Registered under the Companies (Consolidated) Act, 1908.

CAPITAL PAID UP	£490,000
RESERVE	£50,000

HEAD OFFICE:—16, CHARING CROSS RD., LONDON.
BRANCHES:—Bombay, Calcutta, Karachi, Rawalpindi, Murree, and Srinagar (Kashmir).
BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened, and FIXED DEPOSITS received. Rates of INTEREST to be obtained on application.
LETTERS OF CREDIT issued, and DRAFTS granted on London at the Bank's Current Rates of exchange, and on Branches and Agencies throughout India.
TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made.
ADDRESSES for cabling purposes registered free of charge.
INSURANCE of every description effected.
SHIPPING, PASSAGE, AND AGENCY BUSINESS of every description, including IMPORT and EXPORT CARGO and BAGGAGE, with STORAGE of Baggage and other goods, effected by COX'S SHIPPING AGENCY, Limited, in connection with Messrs. Cox & Co., SAILING LISTS and HANDBOOKS supplied on application.
A copy of the Half-yearly Balance Sheet will be forwarded on application.
HEAD OFFICE:
CHARING CROSS, LONDON, S. W.

RINGS, EXQUISITE RINGS!
AN INEXHAUSTIBLE COLLECTION.
RINGS FOR

ENGAGEMENTS,		DIAMONDS,
PRESENTATIONS,		SAPPHIRES,
WEDDINGS,	IN	EMERALDS,
SIGNETS,		RUBIES,
GUARDS,		PEARLS,
FANCY RINGS,		FANCY GEMS.

We desire to draw special attention to our stock of ENGAGEMENT RINGS set with selected DIAMONDS, which carry maximum value in
TRANSPARENCY
CLEARNESS
PURITY
COLOUR
FREEDOM FROM FLAWS.
Deficiency in any one of the qualities mentioned diminishes the value of diamonds considerably.
You may rely on obtaining quality from
"THE HOUSE FOR QUALITY"
MARCKS & CO., LTD.,
JEWELLERS, WATCHMAKERS, OPTICIANS, &c.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

BANKS.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$	15,000,000
Reserve Liability for Proprietors	$	15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$	17,450,000
Gold Reserve Fund	£	1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.
Advisory Committee in London,
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

Amoy	Ipoh	Johore
Bangkok	Johora	Saigon
Batavia	Kobe	San Francisco
Bombay	Kuala Lumpur	Shanghai " Hongkew.
Calcutta	London	Singapore
Canton	Lyons	Sourabaya
Colombo	Malacca	Taipeh
Foochow	Manila	Tientsin
Hamburg	Nagasaki	Taingtau
Hankow	New York	Yokohama
Harbin	Peking	Yloilo
Hongkong	Penang	
	Rangoon	

CURRENT DEPOSITS ACCOUNT.
Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balance of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5 half-yearly.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on terms which may be ascertained on application.
Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.
Credits granted, Bills purchased, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
C. H WILSON,
Agent,
40, Church Gate Street.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL	£1,200,000
RESERVE FUND	£1,700,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE:
38, Bishopsgate London, E.C.
AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

Amritsar	Hongkong	New York
Bangkok	Iloilo	Penang
Batavia	Ipoh	Pukot
Bombay	Karachi	Rangoon
Calcutta	Klang	Saigon
Canton	Kobe	Seremban
Cebu	Kuala	Shanghai
Colombo	Lumpur	Singapore
Delhi	Madras	Sourabaya
Foochow	Malacca	Taiping, (F.M.S.)
Hamburg	Manila	Tientsin
Hankow	Medan	Yokohama

Correspondents in all the principal cities of the world.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS RECEIVED on terms to be ascertained on application.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased, loans and credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.
The purchase and sale of Government securities, stocks, and shares undertaken, and dividends thereon collected for constituents.
Esplanade Road, Bombay.
Office Hours, 10.30 a.m. to 4 p.m.
SATURDAY, 10.30 a.m. to 2 p.m.
JOHN GREIG,
Agent.

BANKS.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LTD.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906
Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VI. of 1882.
HEAD OFFICE:
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	Rs	1,00,00,000
CAPITAL CALLED UP	"	50,00,000
RESERVE FUND	"	5,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
INTEREST is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum from December 1st to May 31st, and at 2 per cent. per annum for the remaining six months. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
LOANS, OVERDRAFTS & CASH CREDITS.
The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.
The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends thereon; it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all descriptions of Stocks at moderate charges, particulars of which may be had on application.
H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....	£	2,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL	£	1,000,000
RESERVE FUND	£	1,040,000

HEAD OFFICE:—
26, BISHOPSGATE, LONDON, E.C.
BRANCHES:

Calcutta	Cochin	Zanzibar
Bombay	Chittagong	Mombassa
Madras	Rangoon	Nairobi
Karachi	Mandalay	Nakuru
Lahore	Colombo	Kisumu
Armitsar	Kandy	Jinja
Delhi	Newara-Eliya	Kampala
Cawnpore	Aden (Camp).	Entebbe
Tuticorin	Aden (Steamer point).	

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives deposits FIXED for one year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 and up to Rs 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed, when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs 5 half-yearly
BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal cities of Europe, India, Caina, Africa and Australia, purchased and collected.
DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.
The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities and Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.
LOANS AND CASH CREDITS granted on approved securities.
Post Box No. 141. RALPH KIDD.
BOMBAY. Acting Manager.

Standard Oil Company of New York,
MARSHALL'S BUILDING,
BALLARD ROAD, BOMBAY.

LARGEST IMPORTERS OF AND DEALERS IN:—
Kerosene and Lubricating Oils,
Motor Spirit: Pratt's and Pegasus Brand,
Pratt's Genuine Spirit or Turpentine
Grease,
Paraffine Wax, &c., &c.

KEROSINE OIL BRANDS:—

Snowflake	150	in cases.	These well-known Brands are imported and sold in cases only.
White Rose	150	" "	
Chester	125	" "	
Devoe's	125	" "	
Monkey	125	" "	

Elephant 125 in tins, and in bulk from yellow carts.

SHELL MOTOR SPIRIT.

Retail Agents for Bombay.
Messrs. F. M. CHINOY & Co., DUNCAN ROAD.

LIBERAL TERMS TO DEALERS } SHELL SPIRIT IS IMPORTED INTO INDIA ONLY BY { LIBERAL TERMS TO DEALERS

THE ASIATIC PETROLEUM CO. (INDIA), LTD.,
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS AND KARACHI.

LARGE CONSIGNMENT
OF
ARTIFICIAL FLOWERS, PLANTS,
AND
FANCY CRACKERS
FOR
TABLE DECORATIONS
JUST UNPACKED
AT
MONGINI BROTHERS,
CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

THE ASSOCIATED EXCHANGE BANKS.

THE ASSOCIATED EXCHANGE BANKS will be CLOSED, on WEDNESDAY, the 17th instant, being a Public Holiday under the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881.

NORTH WESTERN RAILWAY.

FOR SALE.

THE UNDERMENTIONED TENTS in thorough good order and complete in all respects with durries, etc., are offered for sale :—

No.	Description.	Size.	Price. Rs. A. P.
4	Swiss Cottage Tents	16′×16′	470 0 0
10	Do. Do.	14′×14′	483 6 0
5	Do. Do.	12′×12′	405 0 0 to 480 0 0
2	Hill Tents with both side Saiwans enclosed thus forming two extra rooms	14′×14′	450 0 0 to 460 0 0
27	Do. Do.	12′×12′	405 0 0 to 425 0 0
4	Kashmir Tents ...	12′+12′	180 0 0 to 199 5 0
2	Do.	10′×10′	193 8 0

The above have all been made by leading Tent Makers in Cawnpore.

Lists containing further particulars can be obtained on application to —

THE CHIEF STOREKEEPER,
North-Western Railway,
Naulakha, P. O.

Chief Storekeeper's Office,
Lahore, the 30th August, 1913.

KARACHI PORT TRUST.

4 PER CENT. DEBENTURE LOAN OF 20 LAKHS, 1913.

WITH the SANCTION of the Government of India, the Trustees of the Port of Karachi invite TENDERS for their DEBENTURES to the extent of Rs. 20 lakhs to be expended on improvements of the Port which have been approved by Government, and are necessitated by the continually expanding trade of Karachi.

Debentures will :—

I Be issued for sums of Rs. 500, or multiples of Rs. 500, as may be required.

II Bear interest at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum, payable half-yearly, at the Bank of Bombay, Karachi or Bombay.

III Be transferable by endorsement, which need not be registered at Karachi.

IV Be consolidated at the desire of holders in multiples of Rs. 500 on the same terms as Government Promissory Notes.

V Be repayable in 30 years.

Instalments will be payable as follows :—

1st 5 per cent. on application.

2nd balance within 14 days of allotment.

Interest will be calculated on the 1st Instalment due on application from date of allotment and on the balance from date of payment.

Tenders will be received up to 12 o'clock noon (Standard Time), on the 19th September, 1913, by the Chairman, Karachi Port Trust, at the Office of the Port Trust, Karachi.

Tenders should be submitted in a sealed cover addressed to the Chairman, Karachi Port Trust, Karachi, and superscribed "Tender for Karachi Port Trust Loan."

Tenders should be made in the form given below.

Forms of Tenders can be obtained, on application to the Secretary, Karachi Port Trust, and to the Bank of Bombay, Bombay or Karachi.

Tenderers may pay their instalments into the Bank of Bombay, Bombay or Karachi, to credit of the Karachi Port Trust and forward the Bank's receipt to the Chairman, Karachi Port Trust.

The Trustees reserve the power of rejecting all or any of the tenders made.

N.B.—TRUST FUNDS.

In accordance with the powers contained in section 20, clause (f) of the Indian Trusts Act, 1882, the Sadar Court of the Province of Sind has passed a rule declaring that Trust property consisting of money may be invested in Debentures issued by the Trustees of the Port of Karachi under the Local Authorities Loans Act XI of 1897 or other law for the time being in force until further order. Orders to the same effect have been passed by the Chief Courts and Authorities of Bombay, Madras, Punjab and Lower Burma.

The following figures illustrate the progress of the Port Trust in the last 22 years.

Year.	Revenue Receipts.	Revenue Expenditure	Surplus.
1890-91	7,43,075	7,58,342	.....
1900-01	8,40,717	10,13,649	.....
1910-11	36,13,520	32,26,938	3,86,582
1911-12	40,82,475	31,93,973	8,88,502
1912-13	46,67,661	38,51,616	8,16,045

For the past 5 years the Revenue receipts have aggregated Rs. 1,83,49,352 and the Revenue expenditure Rs. 1,57,99,790, the average revenue receipts and expenditure being Rs. 36,69,870 and Rs. 31,59,958 respectively.

The assets of the Trust exceed liabilities, as ascertained at last valuation, by Rs. 218.35,613.

All loans are fully secured by Sinking Funds for their repayment at maturity.

The Reserve Fund amounts at date to Rs. 35,00,000.

H. C. MULES,
Chairman,
Karachi Port Trust.

Port Trust Office,
Karachi, 27th August, 1913.

DEBENTURE LOAN OF 1913.
FORM OF TENDER.

I.....hereby tender for Rs.....of the Karachi Port Trust Debenture Loan of 1913 and agree to pay for the same, subject to the conditions stated, at the rate of Rs.....As.....for every hundred rupees allotted to me.

I enclose .....for Rs..... and engage if my offer be accepted, in whole or in part, to pay to the Account of the Trustees at the Bank of Bombay, at Bombay or Karachi, the balance of the allotment on due date.

I require the amount in .....Debentures of Rupees.....each.

.....Signature

.....Address.

Dated.....1913.

TO PARENTS.

COMFORTABLE HOME for CHILDREN of Anglo-Indians. Every care and attention Best Schools near. Terms Moderate. References kindly permitted to Mr. D. M. INGLIS, of Messrs. James Finlay & Co., Ltd., Bombay, and Mr. R. KENNEDY, 35, Marine Lines Bombay.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

THE MANOCKJEE PETIT MANUFACTURING COMPANY LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that an INTERIM DIVIDEND for the six months ended 30th June, 1913, at the rate of Rs. 50 (fifty) per Share (of Rs. 1,000 paid up) will be paid on and after the 24th instant at the office of the Company, No. 6 Hornby Road, Fort, between 12 noon and 4 P. M. to the Shareholders whose names stand on the Register of Shares on the 18th instant. Shareholders are requested when applying for their Dividends to produce their Share Certificates for inspection.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 18th to the 26th instant, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board.
D. M. PETIT SONS & CO.,
Agents,
The Manockjee Petit Mfg. Co., Ld.
Bombay, 10th September, 1913.

NOTICE.

THE PUBLIC are informed that on TUESDAY the 9th and SUNDAY the 14th September, 1913, the following roads will be closed to vehicular traffic and reserved for public purposes between the hours of 4-30 and 8 P. M., on account of the IMMERSION of GANPATIS :—

Chaupati Road from the Old Level Crossing to its junction with Harvey Road, Hughes Road from its junction with Sandhurst Bridge to its junction with Harvey Road, the whole of French Road, Chaupati Back Road from Harvey Road to French Road and Sandhurst Bridge.

Vehicles proceeding from Walkeshwar and Cumballa Hill towards the Fort or *vice versa* shall proceed along the following roads :—

WALKESHWAR TO FORT. *Via* Walkeshwar Road, Chaupati, Harvey Road past Fire Brigade Station on to Girgaum Road over Kennedy Bridge and New Queen's Road.

The same route to be followed in reverse order for vehicular traffic from Fort to Walkeshwar.

CUMBALLA HILL TO FORT. *Via* Hughes Road, Harvey Road past Fire Brigade Station on to Girgaum Road and down New Queen's Road.

The same route to be followed in the reverse order for vehicles proceeding from Fort to Cumballa Hill.

R. MACTIER,
Ag. Commissioner of Police.
Bombay, 20th August 1913.

WILL BE OUT IN THE CURRENT YEAR.

A "BEAUTY AND JOY" (in English).

An interesting and instructive Novel of Indian life (original), a Moral guide for all Communities of about 500 pages. Price (for previous subscribers) Rupee One, Postage extra,

and

B A CODE OF INSTRUCTION FOR THE YOUNG
(in English)

Price annas two, postage extra.

Intending subscribers are requested to send in their names (with address) to the author (undersigned); books will be sent from Bombay per V. P. post unless otherwise specified.

MOTILAL M. MUNSHI, B.A., LL.B.,
Pleader High Court Appellate Side.
Author of "Useful Instruction" in Matters Religious, Moral, and other in three vols.
Dumas (Near Surat), 1st Sept., 1913.

WHISKY NOGGIN.

WE SELL this miniature whisky jug mounted in Silver. It holds just one gill and is cleaner and more elegant in use than the pegmeasure of the refreshment bar type. As each guest is served with one for his exclusive own it becomes unnecessary to urge the importunate question of quantity. The noggin is a silent and home like suggestion of "just help yourself," while the obtrusive "half or full peg Sir?" sounds too business like.

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Better get Good Strength.

ATANK NIGRAH PILLS

will greatly help you to get good strength. Your digestive troubles, weakness, urinary complaints, and all will be completely vanished by these Pills and great strength substituted within a comparatively short time.

Wouldn't you like to be strong? Do you not value your health!

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Jamnagar—Kathiawar.
KALBADEVI,
BOMBAY.

CLARKES B 41 PILLS.

A warranted cure for all acquired or constitutional Discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex. These famous Pills also cure Gravel Pains in the Back and all Kidney Disorders. Free from mercury. Forty years' success. Sold by all Chemists and Storekeepers throughout the world.

ELECTRICAL PRINTING.—The "Bombay Gazette" Office is located at HOMJEE STREET, where a complete electric installation supplies the motive power for working of the machinery, thus economising labour and facilitating work. The management is therefore able to offer constituents expedition and economy in rates. Quotations given for all sorts of Printing Work, Binding, Stationery, etc.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE EXCELSIOR.

Full programme at 6-30 and 10 P. M.

Pictures only at 8-30 P.M.

FROM THE LONDON HALLS.

MISS ALICE DIGBY

will remain here for another week.

Programme entirely changed.

NEW DANCES : FRESH AND EVEN MORE CATCHY SONGS.

QUADRANGULAR CRICKET

(Incidents in Parsi-Mahomedan Match taken exclusively for the Excelsior.)

TRAGEDY AND HUMOUR.

"THE TRAGEDY of the BLACK ROCK"—An exciting story of Revenge and Remorse. | "BOBBY" His Latest Adventures.

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"The Ant and the Grasshopper."

Shows the remarkable extent to which insects can be trained.

QUALITY--QUANTITY--VARIETY.

Something of Everything : Everything of the Best.

ALASTOR MYSTIC.

The renowned Handreader, Clairvoyant and Astrologer has returned to Bombay for a short season only, and may be consulted daily from 10 a.m. to 6 p.m. or by appointment at the TAJ MAHAL HOTEL, Bombay, Room 438.

If you are living in Bombay please do not write requesting to know the terms as this will be arranged to your satisfaction at the time of your visit. Letters of enquiry from those living at a distance will receive prompt attention. Available for "AT HOMES," GARDEN PARTIES, BAZAARS, etc.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Only advertisements for clerks, servants, &c., Goods for sale or wanted are accepted in this column.

RATES. (Cash Only.) Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1. Each succeeding line, annas 8. Minimum charge Re. 1.

REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover postage is previously paid

PLATE POWDER.—Preserve your silver and electroplated ware by using the BATTLE-AXE PLATE POWDER. The finest preparation for producing a beautiful and lasting polish upon all articles of silver and electroplate. It contains no poison We use it ourselves to make our stock of silver and plate to look always bright and fresh. PRICE ANNAS 8 PER TIN ONLY. MARKOS & Co., Ltd., JEWELLERS & SILVERSMITHS, BOMBAY & POONA.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Share Certificate No. 2766 for one Share No. 11937 in the Bank of Bombay, originally issued in the name of Lalji Mowji Vuria and last endorsed to Sroabji Cursetji Divecha and certificate No. 2767 for one Share No. 11938 in the Bank of Bombay, originally issued in the name of Sorabji Cursetji Divecha have been LOST, STOLEN or MISLALD. Due notice thereof has been given to the Bank and all persons are warned against dealing with the Share Certificates in any way. DADABHOY SORABJI DIVECHA.

DEWJEE CANJEE & Co., Beds Library, Presses, Sofas, Chairs of latest designs made and supplied,—Chuckla, No. 6.

G MEHTA & CO., Goldsmiths and Jewellers, Abdul Rehman Street, Corner Pydhowni, Baria Building. Telephone No. 1288.

OLD ISSUES of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" when available, are supplied at the following special prices: If of a date over one and within 3 months, eight annas a copy; over three months old and within 12 months, one rupee a copy; over 12 months old, an additional rupee for each year; and whenever a search is necessary an additional fee of Rs. 2 must be paid in advance

SAFE DEALERS.—GODREJ and BOYCE MFG. Co. By appointment to H. E. the GOVERNOR, SAFES and LOCK MAKERS to H. M.'s Mint and Banks, near Gas Works, Parel, Bombay.

SPECIAL OFFER.—Commercial Envelopes "Gazette Commercial" of the following sizes—9½ inch by 4½ inch, Rupee 1 per hundred. 9½ inch by 4½ inch, Annas 12 per hundred (if printed on flap there will be an extra charge of Re. 1 per thousand.) 6 ¼ inch by 3½ inch Rupees 2½ per thousand, (if printed on flap Re. 1 per thousand.)

TO LET.—Newly oil painted corner COMPARTMENTS, in D. J. Buildings, Nesbit Road. Apply MALI there.

TURKEY.—"Through Asiatic Turkey," Bombay to the Bosphorous Two volumes. By Grattan Geary, Rs 10. Apply to Box No. 419, care of the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

WANTED.—For a EUROPEAN COMMERCIAL FIRM in Calcutta a PARSI CLERK, must be well educated young, energetic and pushing. Good Prospects for smart man. Apply with testimonials stating age to Box No. 3818 care of this paper.

AMUSEMENTS.

AMERICA-INDIA CINEMA.

TO-NIGHT!

GRAND NEW PROGRAMME.
A GALAXY OF GOOD THINGS.

SEMIRAMIS—QUEEN OF BABYLON.

An entirely new Production. 2,000 Feet of perfect Colour-Photography.

BRIDE OF LAMMERMOOR ... (Drama taken after Sir Walter Scott's charming Romance).

FIGHTING DAN... ... ... (Thrilling American War Drama).

ROARS OF LAUGHTER IN THE COMICS.

3 SHOWS NIGHTLY—7 to 8, 8-30 to 9-30 and 10 to 11.
Saturday and Sunday 11-15 to 12-15.

PRIZE SHOWS—Saturday and Sunday 5-30 to 6-30.

CHARNI ROAD. Tel. No. 1271.

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C. COLONNELLO, SON & CO.,

105, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

OLIVE OIL.

What we offer is the pure, genuine and unadulterated produce of the Olives and it is unquestionably the best for the Table and the Kitchen.

			Rs. As.
OLIVE OIL, the best produce of Lucca (bottled in Bombay)		per bottle...	1 4
Do.	in original tins of 10 Kilos	per tin...	19 0
Do.	do. 5 „	„ ...	9 8
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SUBLIME OLIVE OIL. This is guaranteed to be the best and the most refined Olive Oil obtainable and it can also be taken as a medicine with the best of results; bottled in Italy by Messrs. P. SASSO & FIGLI in litre bottles, Rs. 3 per bottle. In half litre bottles...			1 12
SUPERFINE LUCCA OIL bottled in Italy, in litre bottle, per bottle			2 12
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THIS IS NO FABLE, BUT A SOLID PROVED FACT.

BATLIWALA'S AGUE MIXTURE OR PILLS

Cure Malaria, Ague, or Influenza. The soundest remedies in India, the Land of Fevers. Re. 1 each.

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For pale people is a valuable remedy in all cases of overwrought brain work, impotency, weakness, early stage of consumption, and indigestion, etc., etc. Rs. 1-8 each.

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Is scientifically mixed with "Mayaphal" and English anti septic drugs. Ans. 4 each.

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Cures ring-worm, Dhobies itch, etc., etc., in a day. Ans. 4 each.

OF ALL DEALERS OR OF

DR. H. L. BATLIWALA, J.P.,
WORLI LABORATORY, DADAR, BOMBAY.

NOW READY. PRICE Rs. 5.

THE Bombay Gazette

EXCHANGE TABLES.

(REVISED AND ENLARGED.)

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ADVANCING BY 64ths

FROM

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Tables of Par Conversion—Commission Interest—Decimal Values—Due Dates.

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BRIDGE OF ALLAN, STIRLINGSHIRE.

A HIGH CLASS BOARDING SCHOOL on modern lines. Classical or Commercial education given. Special care given to boys from abroad. Athletics a speciality. All particulars and prospectus on application to THE HEADMASTER, THE LORD MONCREIFF, B.A. Oxon.

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FROZEN FISH.—A. and M. Smith, Limited, Shippers of Fish, Aberdeen, Scotland, REQUIRE a REPRESENTATIVE for the sale of their Frozen Fish, shipped out in Steamers' Refrigerators State references, present Agencies, and full particulars.

WHO will send me 1,000 or more STAMPED POSTAGE STAMPS or POSTCARDS used I shall give him analogous the value an OBJECT from Germany according to his WISH and OPTION.

MAX HASCHECK,
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WANTED.—ROOM and BOARD, with private family, for European gentleman. Moderate terms. Apply to Box No. 950, "Bombay Gazette."

WANTED.—By young Lady POST as COMPANION to European or Indian Lady. Apply Box No. 921, care of "Bombay Gazette."

WANTED AT ONCE.—GOOD HALF TONE PROCESS and LINE BLOCK MAKER. Write giving full particulars and salary required to MANAGER, "Bombay Gazette."

WANTED.—A SMART CONTRACTOR, for the sale of Newspapers. Applicants must be prepared to deposit Rs. 100 as security on appointment or applications will not be considered. Apply with full particulars to MANAGER, "Bombay Gazette."

FOR SALE.

MILD STEEL TUG—One year old, English built, 54′ by 12½′ by 6′, C. S. C. Engines, large boiler, steam winch, £2,000.

TEAK STEAM LAUNCH.—Copper fastened throughout, 38′ by 8′ by 5′. Perfectly new (Lloyd's tested) boiler and new C. S. C. Engines £450.

Apply Box No. 10, care of this Paper.

FOR SALE.—An EXCELLENT PROPERTY, situated near Colaba Causeway, suitable for office as well as residential purposes. For particulars apply to Box No. 919 care of this Paper.

TO BE LET.

TO BE LET.—Flats on second and third floors, in Harbour view, No. 7, Colaba Causeway. Monthly rent Rs. 70 each. Electric fittings provided. Also THIRD FLOOR of a House No. 20, Church Gate, Rent Rs. 50.

Apply,
JAFFER CASSUM MOOSA,
Estate Manager, H.H. The Agakhan,
Jail Road, Umerkhady.

TO BE LET.—A Big BUNGALOW, on Neapean Sea Road, open on all sides. Apply Box No. 925, care of this Paper.

TO BE LET.—An EXCELLENT OFFICE, on Hornby Road, close to Victoria Terminus. Electric Lights, Fans and Lift. Apply to Box No. 933, care of this Paper.

LONDON'S LEADING FASHION JOURNAL

FASHIONS FOR ALL

PUBLISHED MONTHLY

Everything you want to know about "Dress" will be found in the current issue of "FASHIONS FOR ALL," now on sale. The best designs, the best ideas, the best patterns, the best transfer designs, the most helpful dressmaking advice, and the most practical cooking, housekeeping, and fancywork articles are contained in this latest issue of England's Predominant Fashion Journal, which is the only fully comprehensive guide to Present Modes published.

IT CAN BE OBTAINED AT ANY BOOKSELLER OR RAILWAY BOOKSTALL

If you are told it's "Sold out," please give an order for a copy to be delivered each month, or, if you prefer it, you can have a copy each month,

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Just send your full name and address, and enclose stamps or a money order to the value of 3/-, and post it to—The Subscription Department,

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REPORTS, Petitions, Financial Statements, Memorandums, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c., printed with neatness and punctuality at reasonable rates. Special terms for contracts. Apply to the Manager, The "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

BANKS.

THE CREDIT BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....	Rs. 50,00,000
CAPITAL PAID UP	Rs. 10,00,000
RESERVE FUND	„ 32,500

HEAD OFFICE.

7, Green Street, Fort, Bombay.

BRANCHES and AGENCIES:—London, Ahmedabad, Baroda, Bhavnagar, Bussorah, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Hyderabad, (Sind) Junagadh, Karachi, Kalbadevi, Lucknow, Mandvi(Bombay), Navsari, Rajkot, Sukkur, Surat, and Wadhwan Camp.

CURRENT and DEPOSITS ACCOUNTS

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed on daily balances from Rs. 100 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2 per cent per annum, and on sum over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangements. No interest which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half-year will be allowed.

SAVINGS BANK.

Interest allowed at 4 per cent. per annum. Rules on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rate for fixed deopeits for 12 months at 5 per cent. and for shorter periods to be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS, AND CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon, it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government papers and all descriptions of stock at moderate charges, particulars of which may be had on application.

Drafts issued on London and all Branches Foreign Bills and Bills on every part of India accepted for collection.

The Bank issues Letters of Credit on all the important Cities of India.

JAFFER JOOSAB,
Manager.

THE EASTERN BANK, LTD.

HEAD OFFICE:
4, Crosby Square, London, E.C.
BRANCHES AT
Bombay, Calcutta, and Bagdad.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....	£1,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL	£ 400,000
RESERVE FUND.....	£ 15,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£ 600,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS :—

The Rt. Hon. LORD BALFOUR of Burleigh, Kt.
Sir JACOB E. SASSOON, Bart. (Messrs. E. D. Sassoon & Co.)
EMILE FRANCQUI, Esq. (Director of the Societe Generale de Belgique).
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INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS FIXED FOR ONE OR TWO YEARS AT THE RATE OF 4½ per cent. PER ANNUM.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

INTEREST ALLOWED on SAVINGS DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS at 3½ per cent. per annum. Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased, loans and credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

PURCHASES AND SALES of British and Foreign Securities effected on the usual terms.

SECURITIES received for Safe Custody, and interest and dividends collected for clients.

L. F. TUCKER,
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PORT, BOMBAY.

J. V. NAVLAKHI & CO.,

DEALERS IN STATIONERY,

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No. 9-13 KANTA BUILDING,
KALBADEVI ROAD, BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

THE RETAIL PRICE of THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE," in Poona, Kirkee, &c., is 2 annas per copy.

The rate for Subscribers is now Rs. 26 per annum in advance, post free.

Digitized by financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 08 July, 2017

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT & COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

THIS-DAY, SATURDAY, the 13th instant, at 3-30 P.M. (S.T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, etc.

By order of the Chief Presidency Magistrate, the unclaimed articles such as gold rings, chain, bangle, one gold ring set with diamond, silver watch, chain, thati, hasli, metal watches, wearing apparels, shawls, copper wire, yarn, umbrellas, copper and brass utensils, etc.

At 2 P.M. (S. T.)

1 second-hand rubber-tyred palanquin office shigram, in good order.
1 handsome strong rubber-tyred victoria, in good order.
1 second-hand glass-fronted miniature office brougham.
1 grey Arab horse, aged, quiet in harness.

AUCTION SALE of very Valuable Building Plots, situate on Mandvi-Koliwada Estate.

Under instructions from the Bombay Improvement Trust, Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will on THURSDAY, the 25th September, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.), sell by Public Auction, near plot No. 7, the following very valuable building plots for a period of 999 years.

Lot No. 1.—Plot No. 2, 506 sq. yds. —This is a very valuable Building site having a frontage of about 68 ft. to Jambli Street.

Lot No. 2—Plot No. 5, 587 sqs. yds. —This is an excellent plot of building land having a frontage of about 78 ft. to Kazi Sayed Street.

Lot No. 3—Plot No. 7, 753 sq. yds. This is a very valuable corner site having a long frontage to Kazi Sayed Street, and a return frontage to the low level Road adjoining Carnac Bridge.

Lot No. 4—Plot No. 8, 568 sq. yds.— This is a valuable corner plot having a long frontage to Dongri Street and a second frontage to the level Road adjoining Carnac Bridge Road.

Lot No. 5—Plot No. 11, 611 sq. yds.— This is an excellent plot of building land having frontage to Kazi Sayed Street and Janjiker Street.

Shops will be allowed an all these plots and nahanis will also be allowed near the rooms. Architects interested in the plots are advised to consult the Land Manager before the Auction regarding the development they may have in view.

Further particulars auction and building condition, forms of lease and plans of the site can be had on application to the Land Manager. Trust Office, Fort or to the Undersigned.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 13th September, 1913.

CRAWFORD & COMPANY,
No. 16, APOLLO STREET.

WEEKLY SALE.

On MONDAY, the 15th day of September, 1913 at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms No. 10. Apollo Street, Fort, a quantity of white, grey and coloured piece-goods and the following :—

Furniture such as almiras, sofas, easy chairs, chest of drawers, dining table, pianos, Iron safes, etc.

At 3 p.m. (S.T.).

By order of the Postmaster General, Bombay, unserviceable articles such as canvas bags, leather wallets and bags etc.

At 2-20 p.m. (S.T.)

Several gents bicycles by different makers.
1 Rubber tyred victoria.
1 Rubber tyred shigram.
1 Rubber tyred brougham.

AUCTION SALE of Vacant Lands at the junction of DeLisle Road and Toolsi Pipe Road.

Under instruction from the administrator-General of Bombay, as the Administrator of the estate of the late Mr. Haji Cassam Noor Mahomed, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction. THIS-DAY, SATURDAY, the 18th day of September, 1913, at 5 p.m. (S.T.), the following vacant lands on the premises ;—

PARTICULARS.

Lot No. 1.—All that piece or parcel of land or ground of Foras tenure land with a chawl standing thereon, situate, lying and being at the junction of DeLisle Road and Toolsi Pipe Road, in the City and Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 167 square yards or thereabouts, forming portion of the land entered into the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue, under Old No. 616, New No. 12616, Old Survey No. and New Survey No. 4-2650, and assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under "G" Ward 2467 (2), and Street No. 349A, and bounded on or towards the East by Toolsi Pipe Road, on the West by DeLisle Road, on the South by Carrol Road, and on the North by the property of J. B. Fernandes.

Lot No. 2.—All that vacant piece or parcel of land or ground of Foras tenure, whith a chawl standing thereon situate lying and being at Toolsi Pipe Road, in the City and Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement about 420 square yards, forming portion of the land entered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 616 New No. 12,616, and New Survey No. 4 2650, and being vacant portion of the land belonging to the chawl since demolished which chawl was assessed by the Assessors and Collector of Muncipal Rates and Taxes under ward "G" Nos. 2476 and 2475, Street Nos. 8, 2, 4, and 6, and bounded on the North and East by the Government public passage and beyond it by the property of Shaik Hussein Khan, Pathan, on the West by the Toolsi Pipe Road, on the South partly by the property now vacant piece of land of John Joseph de Abreo, and partly by Carrol Road.

For further particulars and condition of sale, apply to the undersigned.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 13th September, 1913.

SPECIAL OFFER.

COMMERCIAL ENVELOPES—
"Gazette Commercial" of the following sizes :—

3½ inch by 4½ inch...Re. 1 per hundred
3½ inch by 4½ inch...As. 14 per "
* If printed on flap there will be an additional charge Re. 3 per 1,000.

6 13-16 inch by 3½ inch, Re. 2½ per thousand*
*If printed on flap, Re. 4 per thousand

LONDON HOTEL WINDSOR.

VICTORIA STREET, WESTMINSTER.
(*Near the Houses of Parliament.*)
FIRST CLASS FAMILY HOTEL.

CONTAINING 250 Apartments, moderate charges.

Tariff and full particulars on application to the
PROPRIETOR.
Telegraphic address "EARNESTNESS" LONDON.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The steamer Kanzler, 1,865 tons, Captain W. Smith, will sail to-day for Jeddah with 668 pilgrims on board as passengers.

The steamer Bulgarian Prince, 3,112 tons Captain J. Danney, arrived in harbour on Thursday from Mombassa with ballast.

The Asiatic S. N. Co's steamer Subedar, 3,081 tons Captain N. J. Crebbin, arrived in harbour on Thursday from Calcutta via coast ports with a general cargo and 7 deck passengers.

The B. I. S. N. Co's steamer Linga, 957 tons Captain H. Manley, sailed on Friday for Karachi with mails a general cargo and passengers.

The B. I. S. N. Co's steamer Sangola 3,348 tons, Captain C. Scott sailed on Friday, for Java with ballast.

The Asiatic S. N. Co's steamer Bahadur, 2,936 tons, Captain T. M. Pitt, sailed on Friday, for Aden, with the same bottom cargo and 12 deck passengers.

The steamer Lawoe, 1,811 tons, Captain W. H. Coates, will sail to-day for Jeddah with 674 pilgrims on board as passengers.

The steamer Spuma, 3,399 tons, Captain F. Bandtsch arrived in harbour on Friday from Trieste with a general cargo.

The steamer Istrar 2,979 tons, Captain C. M. M. Jacob, arrived in harbour on Friday from Delagoa Bay with a cargo of coal.

The P. and O. S. N. Co.'s steamer Salsette, 2,391 tons, Captain A. F. Vine, arrived, in harbour on Friday from Aden, with mails, a general cargo and passengers.

The steamer Hymetus, 2,384 tons, Captain A. J. Evans, arrived in harbour, on Friday from Townsbell, with a cargo of machinery and 625 horses.

The Committee of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce have decided that Tuesday, 9th Sept. 1913, should be regarded as a full weather working day for vessels in the Prince's and Victoria Docks.

VESSELS IN THE STREAM.

ROYAL NAVY & R. I. M. VESSELS.

H M S Pailomel...Comdr G P G Ballard ..R N
R I M S Dufferin ..Comdr E J Headlam ..R I M
R I M S Harnings...Comdr Hamilton ..R I M
R I M S Palinurus...Comdr W C Taylor R I M
R I M S Investigator ..Capt Hickman...R I M

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—Sept. 12.

Aegas.....2320 Dakers.....A Yule and Co
Saxonia .....1613 Fisher .....Arab Strs Ld
Blake .....2396 Gill .....A Yule and Co
Bengalee Prince ..3129 Dan y ...J M and Co
Delta .....4780 Martin...Shanghai...24-9...
P and O S N Co
Catharine Apear...1730 Berefest M Manj Co
Clan Stuart...2285 Anderson.....J Finlay & Co
Caspian . 2317 Wright .....
Hoseinee... 9-4 Fanning .....T Morrison & Co
Islami.....1604 Hughes.....T M & Co
Inverkip.....2346 Gasson.....T M and Co
Itria .....2413 Gidley .....M M and Co
Istrar .....2979 Jacob.....K N and Co
Khosrou.....2410 Hannah .....Jeddah ....
T M and Co
Kola ...570 Minnett .....M M and Co
Peter Jebsen.....3529 Mayor.....A Yule & Co
Rutlandshire.....1927 Barber Bureau.....M M & Co
Strathgarry.....2840 Neil.....
Saaed ..... 157 Bonsfield.....Port Said.....
Arab Strs Ld
Subedar.....3087 Crebbin.....T M and Co
Spuma.....3399 Brandtsch.....A L S N Co
Salsette .....2391 Vine.....P and O Co
Asfeld.....2459 Nieman.....K N & Co
Kola.....570 Minnett.....M M and Co
India...4198 Talbot...Aden.. 13-9...P and O Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Nurani ..2370 Atkin...Jeddah ...T M & Co
2 Olympia ...3690 Pinnuart ...Liverpool.....
17-9...W and A G and Co
3 Adamstorm .. Hatinheid ...W & A G & Co
4 Seistan ..... 2711 Forbes .....M M & Co
5 Montebello ...2770 Gill Hull..J F and Co
6 Colaba...3899 Robertson 20-9 M M & Co
7 Pahlavur ...2936 Peet...12-9...T M and Co
8 Principle-di-Piemonte...4044 Quentino ...
Genoa...17-9.. Italian S S N and Co
9 Liebenfels ... 2830 Kohlerus ...Hamburg...
12-9...W and A G Co
10&11 Trafford Hall ..3416 Main K K & Co
15 Inso-Maru ...3972 Momeiya ... Kobe ...
O S Kaisha
16 Lawoe...1517 Coates ...Jeddah.....D M K

H W P D

Bahaduri.....829 Ahmed .....Bo S N Co
Indravati .....518 Esmail .....Bo S N Co
Offside O
J Maru .....2346 Richards .....N Y Kaisha

M W D D

Muttra.....2985 Corey...Busreh...M M and Co

VESSELS IN DOCK.—Sept. 12.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels.	Tons.	Capts.	Dest.	Date.	Agents.
A Kirklee...	2275	Carrie...	....		J F and Co
F Hymettus...	2384	Evans...	.....		M M and Co
G Kanzler...	1865	Schepp		11-9	..
					A Strandes & Co
H Homayun	2154	Mu ch			T M and Co
K Chenfeis	3568	Olbrons.....			12-9
					W and A G and Co
M Konig.....	3176	Cultzan .		16-9	O S and Co
N Baron Cawdor...	2764	Caskie ...	Baltimore...		
					W and A G Co
P Bleamoor...	2103	Blakey.....			J F & Co
Q Manin	. 1679	Zennaro...			T M and Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Nurani ..2370	Atkin...	Jeddah	...T M & Co		
2 Olympia ...3690	Pinnuart ...	Liverpool.....			
17-9...W and A G and Co					
3 Adamstorm ..	Hatinheid ...	W & A G & Co			
4 Seistan	2711 Forbes	M M & Co			
5 Montebello ...2770	Gill Hull..	J F and Co			
6 Colaba...3899	Robertson 20-9	M M & Co			
7 Pahlavur ...2936	Peet...	12-9...	T M and Co		
8 Principle-di-Piemonte...4044	Quentino ...				
Genoa...17-9..	Italian S S N and Co				
9 Liebenfels ... 2830	Kohlerus ...	Hamburg...			
12-9...W and A G Co					
10&11 Trafford Hall ..3416	Main	K K & Co			
15 Inso-Maru ...3972	Momeiya ...	Kobe ...			
O S Kaisha					
16 Lawoe...1517	Coates ...	Jeddah.....D M K			

H W P D

Bahaduri.....829	Ahmed	Bo S N Co			
Indravati 518	Esmail	Bo S N Co			
Offside O					
J Maru 2346	Richards	N Y Kaisha			

M W D D

Muttra.....2985	Corey...	Busreh...	M M and Co

ARRIVALS

Sept.	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destination
11	Subedar	Crebbin ...	C'outta, Aug 12
	Bulk Prince..	Danney ..	Mombasa ,, 13
1	Istran	Jacob	D'goaBay ,, 28
	Spom	Brandtsch...	Trieste ,, 2(
	Salsette	Vine.....	Aden, Sept 6
	Hymetus.....	Evans	Townsville, Aug 21

DEPARTURES.

Sept	Vessels	Commanders	From
12	Linga	Manley ...	Karachi
	Bahadur	Pitt.....	Aden
	Sangola	Scott	Java
	Redbridge ...	Vasey	Genoa, etc

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday :—
Steamer Lawoe, Coates, for Jeddah.
,, Kanzler, Smith, for Jeddah.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The B I S N Co's steamer "Chyebassa," left Aden at 5-45 p.m on Sept. 11. The same Co's steamer "Matiana", arrived at Plymouth on the afternoon of Sept. 11. The same Co's steamer "Oulna", arrived at Gibraltar on the afternoon of Sept 11. The same Co's steamer "Nemalia", left Aden at 8 p.m. on Sept 11.

The Anchor Line steamer "Scindia", left Liverpool for Bombay on the evening of Sept 11.

The Natal Line steamer "Umgeni" Homeward bound arrived at Suez on the 11th inst.

Marittima Italiana Company's steamer "Port Said" from Bombay left Aden for Suez and Genoa on the 11th instant.

DAILY EXPORTS—SEPT. 12.

FOR HAMBERG.

Adamaturm s—121 bales cottonfly, W Wolf and Sons.

DAILY IMPORTS—SEPT. 12.

Steamer Salsette from Aden Agents.—P and O S N Co. 1 case coffee, 120 bags gum arabic, 5 bags gum mirrh, 5 bags cowries, 1 case cigarettes, 1 bag gold pieces, 6 boxes gold coins, 49 boxes gold bars, 2 boxes bar gold and gold coins, 679 bars silver.

MAZAGON INSTITUTE.

ANNIVERSARY CELEBRATION.

The Mazagon Institute celebrated its 18th anniversary by a "Literary Session" on Saturday, in the spacious room of Antonio D'Souza's Hall, Byculla. There was a gathering of more than 250 persons amongst whom were His Excellency the Portuguese Consul General, Senhor Afredo Casanova and Senhor Elsie Butler Casanova, The Rt. Revd. L. C. Pera, Vicar General of the Diocese of Damann, presided. Mr. D. R. Simoens, the president of the Institute, in his opening speech gave a brief history of the Institute, a task which he was fully qualified to deal with, being the first president of this institution. He was followed by Mr. J. D. Pinto, who was the first Vice-President ; he spoke on "Morality as man's distinctive mark" showing the difference between man and the rest of the creation to lie in the sphere of morals. He was followed by Mr. A. B. Carvalho speaking on "the Choice of Books and Reading." He gave some sound advice in the intellectual sphere. Mr. J. M. Lopes, Vice-President and a life member of the Institute, next spoke on "Social life as essential to Material Progress." Mr. Lopes dispelled the antiquated notions about solitude, demonstrated the necessity of social life, and concluded by briefly enumerating the various social duties and social evils. He was followed by Dr. A. J. Noronha, L. M. and S., who speaking on "Physical Culture" gave some sound practical advice on domestic hygiene, and dispelled some popular erroneous notions about the same Mr. J. R. C. Barretto, the Secretary, next spoke on "the Advantages of Debates." The subject was handled in a masterly yet simple manner. The subjects were so arranged that the president and the secretary dwelt on the History and the Debates respectively and the four members on the fourfold object of the Institute, viz., the advancement of the moral, intellectual, social and physical status of its members. The Revd. President in summing up paid a tribute to the usefulness of this institution and wished it a long life. His Excellency the Portuguese Consul also spoke in encomiastic terms about the Institute. Mr. F. X. Alphonso, one of the founders of the Institute, then proposed a hearty vote of thanks to the President dwelling in warm terms on the innumerable favours the Community in general and the Mazagonites in particular had received at his hands. He pointed to the new Gloria Church and the D'Souza School edifices as living monuments of the Revd. Chairman's zeal and diplomacy.

SUN, MOON AND TIDES, AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hours stated in Bombay Mean Time; Depth of water is at Prince's Dock sill.

HIGH WATER.

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	Bombay Mean Time.		Depth on sill.	
	September	h.	m.	ft.	in.
Sat	13	m 10	37	26	11
		10	38 a	25	7
Sun	14	m 11	3	27	2
		11	8 a	26	3
Mon.....	15	m 11	27	27	4
		11	37 a	26	4
Tues ...	16	m 11	50	27	9
Wed.....	17	m 0	6	27	4
		0	13 a	27	2

LOW WATER.

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	Bombay Mean Time.		Depth on sill.	
	September	h.	m.	ft.	in.
Sat	13	m 3	52	18	0
		4	41 a	18	5
Sun	14	m 4	24	17	9
		5	5 a	17	9
Mon	15	m 4	53	17	6
		5	28 a	17	2
Tues.....	16	m 5	22 a	17	4
		5	51 a	16	9
Wed	17	m 5	51	17	5
		6	15 a	16	6

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time, during the ensuing week :—

Sept.	Sunrise.	Sunset.
13 (Saturday)	do 6h. 26m.	do 6h. 44m.
14 (Sunday)	do 6h. 26m.	do 6h. 43m.
15 (Monday)	do 6h 26m.	do 6h. 42m.
16 (Tuesday)	do 6h. 26m.	do 6h. 41m.
17 (Wednesday)	do 6h. 26m.	do 6h. 40m.

PHASES OF THE MOON.—Full Moon, Sept. 15th, 1 h. 56m. p.m. Last Quarter, 23rd, 6h. 0-0m. p.m. New Moon. 29th, 10h. 26-8m. a.m. First Quarter, Oct. 7th, 7h. 16-2m. a.m.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE charges for announcement of BIRTHS MARRIAGES, DEATHS and MEMORIAM NOTICES, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender, are Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

EUROPE.

BIRTHS.

JAMES—Aug. 24, at Hong Kong, the wife of Capt. C. A. James, of a son, who only survived his birth two days.

KENNEDY—Aug. 24, at Grosvenor Court, Davies Street, W., the wife of Lieut-Col. A. A. Kennedy, 3rd King's Own Hussars, of a son.

BROKE—Aug. 25, at Gladwyns, Harlow, the wife of Lieut-Col. Harry Broke, late Royal Engs., of a daughter.

DINWIDDY—Aug. 26, at 26, Priory Road, Milford Haven, the wife of Lieut. R. G. Dinwiddy, R. N., of his Majesty's ship "Goliath", of a daughter.

FULLER—Aug. 25, at Maybury, Anniesland, Glasgow, the wife of Capt. W. B. Fuller, the Queen's Regt., of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

GALWAY—D'ERLANGER—Aug. 26, at the Bavarian Chapel, Warwick Street, W., Sir Henry Lionel Galway, K. C. M G D. S. O., to Baroness Raphael d'Erlanger.

STEWART—HEYWOOD—Aug. 23, at All Saints' Church, Denstone, James G. Stewart, Chinese Government Railways, to Margaret Sophia, daughter of Sir Arthur Heywood, Bart.

THOROLD—HERBERT—Aug. 23, at St. Andrew's Church, Croydon, the Rev. Ernest Hayford Thorold, M. A., chaplain to the forces, of Edghill Lodge, Aldershot, to Dorothy Frances, daughter of Edward Herbert, of Ludford House, Duppas Hill, Croydon.

TOWNEND—BEVINGTON—Aug. 23, at St. Jude's, Southsea, Herbert Patrick Victor Townend, I. C. S., son of the late Rev. A J. Townend, C. F. and Mrs. Townend, to Lettice Joan, daughter of the late Timothy Bevington, and Mrs. Bevington, of Southsea.

DEATHS.

CLARKE—Aug. 24, at Dover, Elizabeth Stainton Clarke, of 24 The Grove, Boltons, S. W., wife of the late Col. Francis Coningsby Hannam Clarke, C. M G., Royal Art., aged 71.

IRBY—Aug. 23, Ernest John Frederic Irby, son of the late Major John James Charles Irby, aged 49.

PATCH—Aug. 27, at 1 Lime Grove Bath, James Patch, late Bengal Police (retired), aged 74 years.

TAYLOR—Aug. 20, Caroline Anne, widow of Richard Taylor, and daughter of Col. George Hart Dyke, Coldstream Guards, and Louisa Lemon, aged 96.

THOMSON—Aug. 25, at the Cambridge Military Hospital, Aldershot, Major J. B. C. Thomson, P. A., Somersetshire Light Inf., son of the late Col. George Cadogan Thomson and Mrs. Thomson, of Fair View, South Farnborough, aged 44.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.
DEATHS.

COSTELLO—Sept. 7, at Peshawar, Captain J. L. Costello, 51st Sikhs (Frontier Force), from a gunshot wound, accidentally inflicted by himself.

GOUGH—September 6, at Quetta, William George Keppel Gough, Captain, 15th Sikhs, 3rd son of the late General Sir Hugh Gough, V.C., G C. B, aged 35 years.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Olympia Picture Palace, Sandhurst-road.
Excelsior Cinematograph, at 6-30, 8-30 and 10 p.m.
America-India Cinematograph, Charni-road.

Maxim: The sight of friends is a great happiness.

RAILWAY TIME-TABLE.

[In force from 1st September, 1913.]

The following are the hours of arrival and departure of the principal Mail and Express trains at and from Victoria Terminus and Colaba daily. Standard time is given in all cases :—

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

	Arr.	Dep.
Punjab Mail	12-35	17-15
Calcutta Mail (via Jubbulpur)	13-20	21-0
Calcutta Mail (via Nagpur)	8-45	13-30
Madras Mail	6-0	21-30
Poona Mail	11-10	14-45
Delhi Express (3rd and inter. class)	6-40	7-30
Poona Express	19-35	6-0
Manmad Express	11-30	14-25
Postal Express for Punjab ...		*
do do for Calcutta ...		*
do do for Madras ...		*

* Four hours after Mail steamer is signalled on Fridays only.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

	Arr.	Dep.
Northern Express	8-30	21-0
Guzerat Mail	7-30	21-30
Third Class Kathiawar Express & Delhi Fast Passenger 1st, 2nd and 3rd ...	6-45	21-45

MUSIC AT THE BOMBAY GYMKHANA.—By kind permission of G. H. R. P. Pigott, C. I. E., and Officers, the String Band of the 1st Battalion, B. B & C. I. Ry. Volunteers, will play the following programme of music under the direction of Mr. Geo. W. Salter, this evening, commencing at 6-15 p.m.:—

March ...	Old Comrades	Ticke
Overture...	L'amour au Village.....	Rondillon
Valse	Wein-Weib und Gesang	Strauss
Selection from...	Our Miss Gibbs	Caryll
Sketch ...	Down South	Meddle on
Song	Harry Lauder's	Williams
Patrol.....	Siamese.....	Lincke

BOMBAY BRANCH ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.—A Meeting of the Society will be held in the Society's Rooms on Thursday next at 6 p m (S. T.). The paper to be read is "An Inquiry as to how a Bell in the Portuguese Church at Borivli came to be transferred to a Hindu Temple at Nasik" by Mr. Rustamji Nasarvanji Munshi.

AN APPEAL REFUSED.

Before the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Batchelor, an application for leave to appeal to the Privy Council in the matter of the estate of Dharamsi Morarji Goculdas was made.

The Hon. Mr. Setalwad appeared for Ratansi Dharamsi in support of the notice. Mr. M. R. Jardine on behalf of the Advocate-General, opposed the application.

The Court refused the application with costs.

AMUSEMENTS.

MUSICAL AND ELOCUTIONARY RECITAL.

Apropos of the coming Musical and Elocutionary Recital to be given by Mr. Howard Edie and Frank St. Ledger, the latter gentleman narrates an experience of his while a student, which should be of some help to all other students. In April of 1909 he observed that an exhibition was to be competed for male students in the following December. He made up his mind to win it. He says :—"I chose for my piece what I then thought and still think to be one of the most wonderful piano-works ever written, a theme with six colossal variations by B. J. Dale, who by the way was and is a great friend of mine. It is an enormously difficult work, lasting nearly half an hour, and it took me a great part of the nine months to thoroughly know and understand the work. But I won the exhibition; and that against tremendous odds, as I had two of the acknowledged best pianists against me. I was delighted, because the examiners appeared to be so interested in my reading of the variations that they listened most attentively throughout the work." This only shows what can be done if one's mind is made up. Mr. Howard Edie will produce amongst other things one of his own poems entitled "Mathias." The music for it has been composed by Mr. St. Ledger. The poem depicts a psychological study of the mind of Mathias, the haunted and conscience-stricken man who has been immortalised by Irving.

THE EXCELSIOR.

Miss Alice Digby, the souberette who achieved such popularity last week on the occasion of her first appearance, is again performing at the Excelsior for the week commencing to-night, but there will be an entire change of programme, and some dancing and songs equally as pretty and attractive as those that went so well last week. Another popular feature at the Excelsior this week will be the showing of pictures depicting some of the more important incidents in the Quadrangular cricket match between the Parsis and the Mahomedans. These films were taken specially for the Excelsior and are exclusive.

There are, also, two notable films. One of them is the third of a series of remarkable pictures showing the wonderful degree of intelligence attained by insects. It is called "Ant and the grasshopper." The other is entitled, "The tragedy of the Black Rock," and is an exciting story in two parts.

The humorous film relates to the adventures of that irrepressible infant Bobby, who has a fiendish genius for inventing new tortures for those who have the misfortune to be responsible for his up bringing. Altogether it is a programme that will appeal to all and should command wide support.

PRINCE INDIRA'S WEDDING.

The wedding of Maharaj Kumar Jitendra Narayan of Cooch Behar and Princess Indira Gaekwad of Baroda took place privately in London on Aug. 25, it being atated that circumstances in both families made it necessary to celebrate the marriage as quietly as possible.

Princess Indira had been staying at the Buckingham Palace Hotel, and soon after ten o'clock the Maharani of Cooch Behar, wearing Indian robes of white silk and gold, arrived in a motor-car from her London residence in Hyde Park Street. At half-past ten the first ceremony, the reception of the bride into the Brahmo religion (which is the creed of the bridegroom), took place in the drawing-room of the hotel. During the ceremony incense was burned and conch shells were blown. An hour later the bridegroom, wearing a lounge suit and straw hat, drove to the hotel in a motor-car, the interior of which was decorated with lilies. He did not remain long, and on his departure laughingly avoided the photographers among the considerable crowd which had by this time assembled.

Just before noon the bride, wearing a gown of pink and rose du Barry silk trimmed with white lace, and a had to match, left the hotel in a motor-car, accompanied by another lady, and drove to the Paddington Registry Office in the Harrow Road, where the Maharaj had already arrived. In attendance upon the bride where Miss Tottenham, Captain Parab, aide-de-camp. Mr. Birkett (her solicitor), and Mr. W. Harding, sometime secretary to the Gaekwad of Baroda. Accompanying the Maharaj were his mother, the Maharani Mr. G. J. Ghosal, his brother-in-law, Mr. Sen, his uncle, and Mr. Ezra. Others present included Sir Krishna Gupta, a former member of the Council of India, and Mr. Ali Baig. In the certificate the bridegroom was described as Jitendra Narayan of Cooch Behar, aged twenty-six, bachelor, of 59 Cambridge Terrace; father's name, Nripendra Narayan (deceased) Maharaj of Cooch Behar. The bride's name was given as Indira Gaekwad, twenty-one, spinster, of Buckingham Palace Hotel ; father's name, Sayaji Rao Gaekwad, Maharaja of Baroda.

After the civil ceremony the bride and bridegroom, who were cheered by a crowd outside the registry office, drove back to the hotel, where the marriage service according to the rites of the Brahmo religion was held. Only two Europeans were present, but a large number of Indians, including several children, paid their respects to the bride and bridegroom. Many of the ladies present were in native costume, as were both the bride and bridegroom, who changed from their European clothes on arrival at the hotel. The bridegroom wore a white costume and turban, and the bride robes of yellow and gold. Subsequently a breakfast was given at the hotel, followed by a reception at the town house of the Maharani. On the arrival of the bride she was welcomed by the Maharani who presented her with dresses and ornaments. Prayers were also offered. The wedding cake was subsequently cut by the bridegroom, who used the State sword of Cooch Behar. The bride and bridegroom left in the afternoon for Maidenhead.

LOSS OF JEWELLERY.

Captain B. Lamb, R. G. A. residing in Magdala House, Upper Colaba, has reported to the police that a pearl necklace and a pair of ear-rings ornamented with brilliants, of the value of Rs. 150 which were left on a dressing table by Mrs. Lamb about 1 o'clock on Thursday morning, are missing.

ROBBERY FROM A HOUSE.

Jivraj Khemji, a Commission agent, residing in Kazi Syed-street, has reported that during his absence between 3-30 and 4.15 p. m. on Thursday his house was broken into and currency notes of the value of Rs 850 kept in a box stolen.

BOMBAY CHURCHES.

THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND.

17th Sunday after Trinity.
14th September, 1913.

The Cathedral (St. Thomas the Apostle), Church Gate Street. 7 a. m., Holy Communion ; 7-45 a.m., Matins; 8-30 a. m., Holy Communion, Choral—Lloyd in E, flat. Hymns 108, 555, 526, 551. 5-30 p.m. Children's Service. 6-30 p. m. Evensong and Sermon. Canticles—Chants. Anthem —the 23rd Psalm—Faulkner. Hymns—352, 285. 271. Collections for Organ Fund. Daily Matins at 7-15 a.m. and Evensong at 5-15 p.m. Daily Holy Communion at 7-45 a. m. On Wednesdays, Choral Evensong at 6-30 p.m.

Afghan Memorial Church, Colaba.—Rev. C. E. de Coetlogon, Chaplain. Holy Communion at 8, Parade Service at 10, Sunday School at 5-15, Evensong and Sermon at 6-30.

Christ Church, Byculla.—8 a.m., Holy Communion; 9 a.m Matins (Choral); 5-15 p.m. Children's Service ; 6-30 p. m. Evensong and Sermon.

St. Peter's, Mazagon.—6-30 a.m., Holy Eucharist; 7-15 a.m., Matins and Litany; 8 a.m., Choral Eucharist; 10-30 a.m., Children's Service; 6-30 p.m., Evensong and Sermon. Alms for the Poor.

Emmanuel Church, Girgaum.—8 a.m., Holy Communion ; 11 a. m., Morning Prayer, Litany and Sermon ; 6-30 p.m., Evening Prayer and Sermon. Collections for the "N. C. C. Forward Fund." Marathi Service, 9 am. Gujerathi Service, 2-30 pm.

Holy Trinity Church, Hornby Road. Clergy: Rev. A. L. Bradbury.—7 a.m., Holy Communion; 8 a. m., Matins and Litany ; 8-30 a. m., Holy Communion; 6-30 p. m., Evensong and Sermon.

St. Paul's, Kamatipura (S. P. G.), Foras Road.—Clergy: Rev. A. J. P. French, M. A. (Hindustani). Rev. J. Martin (Tamil). 7-30 a. m., Matins, Litany and Holy Communion. (Urdu): 10 a. m., Matins, Litany and Holy Communion alternately (Tamil) ; 5 p. m., Evensong (Urdu).

St. Stephen's Church, Bandra Hill.—11 a.m., Matins and Sermon. Rev. H. Martindale, Chapisin will preach. Collection for Church Expenses.

Church of St. Mary the Virgin, Parel.—8 a.m., Holy Communion ; 6-30 p. m. Evensong and Sermon, Preacher, Rev. H. Martindale. 10 a.m. Sunday School in the B. B. & C. I. Railway Institute, Lower Parel; 5-15 p.m., Sunday School in the Church.

St. Nicholas Church, opposite Prince's Dock.—Chaplain, Rev. G. Murray Wilson, M. A. 11 a. m., Sunday Morning Services and Holy Communion; 7 p.m., Evening Service and Sermon. Week days 7-45 p. m., Evening Prayer.

Holy Cross, Umarkhadi (Chapel of Ease to S. Peter).—Clergy : Rev. Father Moore; Rev. J. H. Lord and Rev. J. Londhe. 6-30 a. m., Holy Communion (English) ; 7-30 a.m., Holy Communion and Sermon (Marathi); 9 a.m., Morning Prayer and Sermon (Gujerati); 6-30 p.m., Evening Service and Sermon (Marathi).

The Good Shepherd, Dharavi by Sion). (Chapel of Ease to S. Paul).—Service by the Clergy of St. Paul's, 7-30 a. m. Holy Communion or Matins alternately; 5-30 p.m. Evensong and Sermon. Tamil Service conducted by Rev. J. Martyn.

CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.

Church of Scotland, (St. Andrew's Church) —Joint morning Service 9-30 a. m. ; Evening Service 6-30 p.m, conducted by Rev. I. C. Mathew, B. D.

United Free Church of Scotland, Wandby Road.—9-30 a. m., United Service in St. Andrew's Church ; 5 p. m., Sunday School and Bible Classes. 6-30 p.m., Evening Service Sermon on Brotherhood and Christian Social Service. Preacher, Rev. R. M. Gray.

ROMAN CATHOLIC.

R. C. Cathedral, Kalbadevie.—Vicar, Rev. Dr. B. De Monte.—7 and 8-30 a. m., Masses; 5-30 p. m., Evening Service.

Holy Name, Wodehouse Road.—Clergy: The Jesuit Fathers. 6 a.m., 7 a. m., 8 a.m., 9 a. m., 6-30 p. m.

St. Anne's, Byculla.—Clergy : The Jesuit Fathers. Vicar, Rev. Father Hutmachar, S. J.—6-30 a. m., 7-30 a. m., 8-30 a.m., 6-30 p. m.

Rosary Church. Mazagon.—Vicar, Rev. M. X. Gomes.—Sunday Service, 5-30 a. m. 7 a. m., 9 a. m., and 5-30 p. m. Week days, 6-45 a. m. and 7-15 a. m.

Gloria Church, Mazagon.—Vicar, Rev. L. C. Pera. Hours of Mass. 5-30,7 and 9 a.m. Requiem Mass.

There will be a solemn Requiem Mass at N. S. Gloria Church, Byculla, to-day, at 7-30 a.m. (S.T.) for the repose of the soul of M. Fortunato D'Mello given by his friends. Relations are kindly requested to attend.

Holy Cross Church, Lower Parel.—Clergy: Rev. P. E. Saldanha and J. A. Gomes.—6 a. m. Mass; 8 a. m. High Mass; p. m. Benediction.

Church of N. S. de Salvacao, Dadar.—Vicar, Rev. Thomas Henriques.—6-45 and 9 a. m., Low Masses.

Cavel Church (Our Lady of Health).—Vicar,

MARKET REPORT.

REUTER'S COMMERCIAL TELEGRAMS.

LONDON, Sept. 11. BOMBAY, Sept. 12.

FINANCIAL.

	Rates.	Plus.	Minus.
2 1-2 per cent. Consols	73 9-16		1-16
2 do. Rentes	90 1-8	un	chgd
3 1-2 do. Sterling Loan...	89 1-2		1-4
do. do. Gov. Securities...	62 11-16	un	chgd
Bar Silver in London Spot ...	27 3-4	1-8	
do. 2 months' hence	27 15-16	1-8	
Bar Silver in New York	60 1-8	3-8	
Exchange on London at Paris	25·24 7-2	un	chgd
do. at Berlin	20·42	un	chgd
do. do. New York	4·25 7-8	un	chgd
Discount Bank of England Rate	4 1-2	since	
do Short London Bills	17th Apl.		
3 months' sight	3 11-16	un	chgd
do. Indian Bank Bills 6 months' sight	4 1-8	1-8	
do. 3 months' Fine Trade Bills	4 3-8	un	chgd
do. 6 months' Fine Trade Bills	4 7-8	un	chgd
Interest day-to-day Loans	2 2-8	un	chgd
do, 7 day Market Loans	2 3-4	un	chgd

Bar Gold ...77·9 unchgd.
Exchange on India 30 days sight (bank buying rate) 1s. 3 15 16d. unchgd.
Closing tone of silver—Indian buying.

THE BANK OF ENGLAND Returns for the week ending yesterday, show the following results :—

Total Bullion ...£42,400,000 Dec. £ 930,000
Public Deposits. £ 9,000,000 Dec. £ 500,000
Other Deposits...£43,600,000 Dec. £ 1,000,000
Govt. Securities...£13,500,000 Unchanged.
Other Securities £26,500,000 Dec. £ 1,100,000
Notes and Gold..£31,800,000 Dec. £ 400,000

The Bank Reserve is 61 per cent. of the Liabilities.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL—
Spot Steady. Fair demand.
Futures ... Quiet.
Manchester Business ... Quiet.
Total Sales ... 8,000
Sold on Speculation and for Export ... 500
Imports ... 11,000
Mid-Americans ... 7·51+07
Egyptian F. G. F. Brown...10·00 —05

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES :—

Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.
7·01 —01	6·96 —01	6 89 —01
Dec.-Jan.	**Jan.-Feb.**	**Feb.-Mar.**
6 89 —01	6 90 unchgd	6·90 —01
Mar.-Apl.	**Apl.-May.**	**May-June.**	**June-July.**
6·91 —01	6·91 —01	6·91 —01	6·89 unchgd

New York 11 a.m., Oct. 13·06 Jan. 12·87.
New York official noon call Oct. 13·12 Jan. 12·93.
New Orleans 10 a.m. Oct. 12·86 Jan. 12·97.

NEW YORK— Bales.
2 Day's Receipts at U. S. Ports ...31,000
2 „ Receipts at U. S. last year ...30,000
„ Exports to Great Britain ... 8,000
„ Exports to Continent ... 9,000
„ Spot Cotton 13·15 unchgd
Futures—Month of Oct. 12·97 —05
Futures—Month of Jan. 12·79 —06

NEW ORLEANS—
Spot cotton ...12 7-8unchgd
Futures month of Oct. ...12·78 —16
Futures month of Jan. ...12·90 —15
Tone of Spot Cotton ... Quiet

Advanced on bull support and short covering and declined on reports slack spot demand.

WHEAT.

Wheat White Delhi ...Nominal.
Wheat White Karachi ... 37
Do. Months ...Sept.-Oct.
Do. Name of Ports—London. Nearest value.
Wheat Red Karachi ...Nominal.
Tone—Quiet.

AUSTRALIAN WHEAT.
Victorian... ... ... Unchanged.

SEEDS.

RAPESEED—
Yellow Cawnpore per 416 lbs 85 p.c ex-ship. ...53 1-4
Do. Months— ...Aug.-Sept.
Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp—Sellers
Yellow Gujarat, per 416 lbs 85 p c ex-ship ...54 1-4
Do. Months— ...Aug.-Sept.
Do. Name of Ports.—Antwerp—Sellers.
Brown Cawnpore ...48 3-4
Do. Months— ...Aug.-Sept.
Do. Name of Port.—Antwerp—Sellers.
Tone—Dull.

LINSEED—
Bombay per 416lbs ex-ship ...48 3-4
Do Months— ...Sept.-Oct.
D . Name of Ports—Antwerp—Sellers.
Tone—Quiet.
Linseed Calcutta ...47
Do. Months—Sept.-Oct. London—Done—Buyers
Linseed Argentine—La Plata...44 1-2,
Do Months— ...Sept-Oct.
Do Name of Ports—Hamburg— Done —Buyers

COTTONSEED—
Bombay Cottonseed Market...27-0-6
Sept.-Oct.—Hull—Sellers—Quiet.

MISCELLANEOUS.

GOAT SKIN SALES.

Goat skin sales closed to-day firm with good demand.
Goat skins Madras par to 1-2 higher.
Goat skins Bombay 1-2 to 1d. higher.
Sold 1,129,000.

COFFEE—
Fair Rio Coffee ...9 1-8—1-8

RUBBER—
Para Rubber ...8 7 1-2 Sept.—Sellers—Flat

METALS—
Standard Copper G M B ... 272 1-2
Copper Brazers ... £ 88 1-2
Yellow Metal ... 7 3-8d.

FREIGHTS—
Coals :—Cardiff to Bombay—12s. 6d.

ARRIVALS—
"Umsumbi" "Ischia".

SUGAR—
German Granulated Sugar O&F India (Double bags) 12 6
Do. Months of Shipments ...Nov.-Dec.—Sellers.
Tone—Quiet but steady.
Hungarian Crystals Sugar O & F India ...11 3 1-4
Months of Shipments Jan.-Mar.—Sellers

NORWICH UNION LIFE INSCE. SOCIETY.

ALL PROFITS
PURELY MUTUAL. CLAIMS PAID £24,000,000 TO POLICY-HOLDERS.

EXTRACT FROM "THE REVIEW":—
"From every point of view it may be unhesitatingly affirmed that their is no better Life Office in Great Britain than the Norwich Union."
For full particulars, apply to
W. & A. GRAHAM & CO.,
General Agents.

AGENTS WANTED.
Address: Graham's Buildings.

Tone—Quiet.
German Beet-root 50 p.c. ... 9 6 3-4d
Months of Shipments ...Sept.—Sellers. 9 2 1-4—Oct.-Dec.—Sellers.
Tone—Featureless
E A R & Similar Crystals C & F India ...13 4 1-2
Months of Shipments ...Nov.-Dec.—Sellers.
Tone—Quiet.
Mauritius Crystals C & F Bombay ...11 6
Month. of Shipments Sept.—Value.
C and F Calcutta ...11 7 1-2 Sept.—Value.
Tone—Firmer
Java Sugar—Idle—Quotations unaltered.

BOMBAY MARKETS.

FRIDAY EVENING. [Sept. 12th 1913.

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Packages.	Value.	From	Importers.
	Rs.		
13 Boxes Gold Bullion and Sovns	5,36,250	London	The Supt P&O Co do
	1,87,500	do	
114 Bars Silver	3,00,000	do	In'national Bank
38 Bars Silver	75,000	do	Eastern Bank
263 Bars Silver	5,25,000	do	Mercantile Bank
77 Bars Silver	1,50,000	do	Bus.-Asiatic Bk

EXPORTS OF BAR SILVER BY RAIL on 10th Sept. 1913.

By	Bars.	Ounces.
G. I. P. Railway	50	59,554
B. B. and C. I. Ry.	33	45,360

The Banks and most of the Markets have been closed since yesterday for the Parsi New Year. Our report this week is therefore somewhat curtailed, and some of our market reports are only up to Wednesday evening.

FINANCIAL

COUNCIL BILLS :—
At the Weekly Biddings on Wednesday last for 60 lakhs, allotments were made of 30.80 lakhs bill and 29.20 lakhs T. T. at 1s. 4 1-16d. and 1s. 4 3-32d. respectively tenderers at these rates receiving, 13 per cent. The total amount sold during the week ending on Tuesday evening last was 90 lakhs. For next week the amount to be allotted is raised to 70 lakhs. Since the above sales extra allotments have been made of 29 lakhs bills and 20 lakhs T. T. at 1s. 4 3-32d. and 1s. 4 1-8d. to 5-32d.

The steamer which left London on the 22nd August and comes with the mail of the 26th August brings £70,000 silver, £210,000 bar gold and £20,000 Sovereigns for Bombay, as also the following Council Bills :—

Calcutta ...	...Rs.	47,20,000
Bombay ...	... „	23,10,000
Madras ...	... „	70,000
Total...	„	71,20,000

The steamer which lets London on the 29th August and comes with the mail of the 5th September brings £400,000 silver, £20,000 bar gold and £10,000 Sovereigns for Bombay, as also the following Council Bills :—

Calcutta ...	...Rs.	39,60,000
Bombay ...	... „	6,70,000
Madras ...	... „	13,60,000
Total...	„	59,93,000

The steamer which left London on the 5th Sept and comes with the mail of the 12th Sept brings £20,000 silver, £200,000 bar gold and £10,000 Sovereigns for Bombay, as also the following Council Bill :—

Calcutta ...	...Rs.	23,60,000
Bombay ...	... „	16,10,000
Madras ...	... „	15,00,00
Total...	„	54,70,000

The following is the Weekly Statement of the Bank of Bombay, for the last week, as compared with the previous one :—

LIABILITIES—	Increase. Rs.	Decrease. Rs.
Public Deposits ...	.....	10,36,000
Other Deposits ...	.....	14,17,000
Sundries ...	82,000	.....
ASSETS—		
Government Securities ...	.....	98,000
Other Authorised Securities ...	.....	2,000
Credits on Govt. and other Authorised Securities ...	.....	3,78,000
Loans on Govt. and other Authorised Securities ...	31,39,000	.....
Bills Discounted and Purchased ...	.....	7,05,000
Bullion ...	.....	31,000
Balance with other Banks ...	4,55,000	.....
Sundries ...	22,000	.....
Cash ...	.....	47,74,000

COTTON STATISTICS.

	1913. Bales	1912. Bales	Differences. Bales.
Receipts from 5th to 9th Sep. ...	7,335	2 943	+ 4,392
Receipts from 1st Sept. to 9th Sept ...	14,561	8,608	+ 5,953
Shipments from 5th to 9th Sept. Europe ...	8,181	6,570	+ 1,611
China, Japan and Coast Ports ...	8,128	200	+ 7,928
Total ...	16,309	6,770	+ 9,539
Total Shipment from 1st to 9th Sept. Europe... ...	40,405	7,525	+ 32,880
China ...	.....	.....	.....
Japan ...	7,475	.....	+ 7,475
Coast Ports ...	650	264	+ 386
Total ...	48,533	8,089	+ 40,444
Afloat in harbour, Europe, China, Japan, and Coast Ports ...	19,275	300	+ 18,975
	490	Nil.	+ 490

Total exports from Bombay by G. I. P. Railway from 1st Sept. 1912 to 16th August 1913, 19,904 bales.

Total exports from Bombay by B. B. & C. I. Railway from 1st Sept. 1912 to 22nd Aug. 1913—13,033 bales.

Receipts of various growths of Cotton at Bombay to date compared with the corresponding periods of the previous season :—

.....	Total for week	Total since 1st Sept. 1903.	Total same time last year.
	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.
Khandeish ...	21	21	60
Central India.	...	620	...
Barsee and Nagur ...	184	217	...
Berar ...	223	630	103
Central Provinces ...	758	1,591	66
Total Oomras	1,186	3,079	229
Dholleras ...	424	2,104	...
Broach ...	9	9	...
Compta and Dharwar ...	3,069	4,602	6,206
Western ...	2,637	3,244	
Bengal ...			
W Provinces ...	695	971	824
Sundries (Hajputana) ...	536	1,084	347
Sind ...	208	923	...
Persian ...	10	10	79
American ...	...	...	1,578
Egyptian ...	45	45	18
Other sorts...	...	...	...
Total ...	8,850	16,076	9,281

STOCK OF COTTON IN BOMBAY.

	Bales.
Estimated Stock on 1st Sept., 1913	450,00*
Receipts from 1st Sept., 1913, to 9th Sept., 1913 ...	14,561
	464,561
Less Shipments from 1st Sept., 1911, to 9th Sept., 1913 ...	48,533
	416,028
Less Afloat	10,779
	405,249
Less Estimated mill consumption	27,000
	378,249
Less up-country by rail ...	Nil
Stock of Cotton in Bombay in all hands on 1st Sept., 1913 ...	378,249

* Subject to revision on publication of the stock at Colaba on 31st August 1913, and in hands of local mills on same date.

EXPORTS.

COTTON.

MARKET REPORT.—
The past week in the home market has been an exciting one, and wide fluctuations have taken place. Various causes have contributed to these fluctuations, the chief being in connection with the tax on futures contracts in the American markets, and the postponement of this tax until the 1st September 1914. In the excitement the first Ginners' Report passed unnoticed, and in any case would have had little effect on prices, though at first sight the figures of 794,000 bales ginned up to 1st September, against 730,000 last year and 771,000 in 1911, appear bearish. The drought has caused the crop to ripen early, and possibly the second, and even third ginners figuers may seem bearish. Crop estimates are being reduced, and are now generally given as 130 to 14 million bales. The average condition of the crop in the next Bureau Report, due at the beginning of October, will however give a better idea of the ultimate yield. In the meantime anticipate fluctuations, and chances seem in favour of some decline in the near futures, as receipts will no doubt be heavy hortly and immediate requirements can be filled. Spinners are said to be short of cotton. Later in the season, if nothing unforeseen occurs, we certainly look for a higher level of values, even if in the meanwhile prices give way 1-2.

The following are comparison of prices in the Home markets as shown by the telegrams received here last Friday morning and today :—

New York—	Last week.	This week.	Differences.
Futures Oct. ...	12·95	12·97	·02
„ Jan. ...	12·86	12·79	—·07
Spot ...	13·25	13·15	—·10
New Orleans—			
Futures Oct. ...	1 ·02	12·78	—·14
„ Jan. ...	12·01	12·90	—·11
Spot	12 11-16	12 7-8	+3·16
Liverpool—			
Futures Oct.-Nov.	6·93	6·96	+·03
„ Jan.-Feb.	6·87	6·90	+·03
Spot ...	7·40	7·51	+·11

Prices for new crop in the local market have fluctuated considerably in sympathy with the home markets. The lowest price touched for a good Broach during the week has been Rs. 301, and the highest Rs. 316. A large business has been done in the bazaar, mostly by speculators. Export houses are reported to have made some sales at about top rates. Japan shippers and mills were buyers, and a moderate business was done in most Oomras styles and in fine M.G. Bengal for December and January. The last day or so there has been less disposition to operate on the part of both buyers and sellers owing to the uncertainty regarding the near future of the home markets. To-day the market here is entirely closed for the Parsi New Year's Day.

Prices are nominally as under.

For ready cotton there has been a fair demand and rates have kept very steady. Both shippers and mills have been in the market. The enquiry has run on all Oomras description, Bengals, Khandeish and Muthias, Coomptas, and Miraj styles. Stock are gradually getting lower, shipments being fairly heavy for the time of year.

Crop accounts continue most satisfactory. Rainfall has been moderate and favourable, and the plants are in flower and showing bolls. A break seems to have set in, which will be beneficial. In some of the Bengal districts cotton is beginning to arrive in small quantities. From the South, reports are not so favourable and sowing has not yet commenced owing to the absence of rain.

The following are the latest telegram received here :—

GRUNING & Co.—Our opinion is that although the market may go lower short sales are dangerous. Any demand will change the aspect of the market."

WOLFF & SONS.—"Planters are likely to be affected by present prices in consequence of rains in Texas."

WELD & Co.—"Liverpool market opened strong on continental buying with no hedge selling. During afternoon raced on rains in Texas and some hedge selling. New York narrow steady market, some new Orleans selling. Weather cloudy and threatening in Oklahoma." Our New York friends wire. "Although we may see a somewhat lower level of prices in the immediate future, it looks as though we shall have very high prices ultimately."

QUOTATIONS:—

OLD CROP

Fine M. G. Khamgaon Akola...		
Good Sawginned Dharwar ...		
Good M. G. Coompta ...	Unquoted	
Good M. G. Westerns ...	Nominal.	
Good H. G. Westerns ...		
Good M. G. Miraj ...		

NEW CROP.

Good M. G. Broach ...	307-8	Mar.
Fine M. G. Wardha Hinganghat ...	317-18	Jan.
Fine M. G. Nagpur ...	315-16	„
„ „ Yeotmal ...	311-12	„
„ „ Dhamangaon ...	308-9	„
„ „ Khamgaon Akola	303-4	„
„ „ Amraoti ...	305	„
„ „ Khandeish ...	286	„
F. G. „ Khandeish ...	274	„
Fine „ Bengal ...	263-9	„
F. G. Bengal	253	„

SEEDS AND WHEAT.

The following are the receipts in cwts of seeds and wheat from 1st January to date, as compared with receipts during the same period last year.

	Since 1st Jan. 1913.	Same period 1912.
Wheat ...	6,847,634	4,983,740
Linseed ...	4,078,828	3,768,808
Rape, Rai ...	1,003,730	1,141,730
Gingellyseed ...	1,098,201	647,695
Poppyseed ...	293,977	325,915
Groundnuts ...	847,555	857,877
Castorseed ...	1,648,905	1,189,165
Rice ...	3,065,355	2,904,952
Myrabollams ...	549,407	755,169
Cottonseed ...	3,193,606	2,480,893
Mowrasseed ...	449,747	187,777
Gram ...	685,485	1,261,760
Jowar ...	579,930	785,284
Maize ...	6,455	366,443
Barley ...	219,638	185,304*

* Since 1st July, 1912.

LINSEED :—
Fluctuations have occurred in this market. Early in the week owing to easier markets on the other side, rates gave way about 6 annas per cwt. all round. Ready was sold at Rs. 7-15-0 B.T. A moderate business was done during the decline. Later on the home markets improved. At the close the market is and rates are as under.

We quote:—

Ready ...	Rs. 8 2 0	B.T.
September ...	„ 8 11 0	R.T.
December ...	„ 9 2 0	„
May. ...	„ 9 13 6	„

RAPESEED :—
There is little or no change in rates. The market continues quiet.

We quote:—

	Rs. a. p.	
Brown Delhi May	8 8 0	R.T.
Brown Cawnpore	7 10 0	B.T.
Yellow Cawnpore,	8 10 0	„

WHEAT :—
The market is quiet with little business passing.

We quote :—

	Rs. a. p.
White Pissi 85 p. c. Ready	5 0 0
White Delhi, Sept ...	5 6 6
White Delhi, May ...	5 9 0

GINGELLYSEED:—
There is a moderate enquiry for new crop and prices keep steady.

We quote :—

Bold White 85 per cent.	Rs. 56 8 0	
Small White	„ 55 8 0	
Bigarres	„ 54 0 0	
Black Kutni	„ 48 0 0	

POPPYSEED :—
The market is quiet and prices are a little easier.

We quote :—

Ready	Rs. 11 9 0	B.T.

GROUNDNUT :—
The market is steady with some enquiry.

We quote :—

Bold. Jan.-Feb.	Rs. 48 0 0	
Small. Jan.-Feb.	„ 47 0 0	

CASTORSEED :—
Steady. Moderate business.

We quote :—

Ready ...	Rs. 35 8 0	
Forward ...	„ 7 0 6	R.T.

COTTONSEED :—
The market continues steady with a moderate demand.

We quote:—

Ready	Rs. 25 8 0	

MOWRASEED :—
Rather steadier. Moderate enquiry.

We quote :—

Ready	Rs. 8 1 0	B. T.

WEEK'S RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of produce into Bombay, during the week ending at 6 p.m. yesterday :—

Cotton	8,350	bales.
Wheat	175,683	cwts.
Linseed	83,038	„
Rapeseed	6,715	„
Gingellyseed	2 842	„
Poppyseed	2,150	„
Groundnuts	2,039	„
Castorseed	1 ,85	„
Rice	54,38	„
Myrabollams... ...	25	„
Cottonseed	52,003	„
Mowrasseed	13,544	„
Gram	9,423	„
Joowar	13,925	„
Maize	61	„
Barley	650	„

LOCAL YARNS.

The rise in cotton has caused a firmer feeling in the market and prices have improved. There has been a moderate enquiry for 10's and 12's, and a few lots of 20's have also changed hands. The China markets are also steadier in sympathy with the advance in cotton.

(*Continued on page 5.*)

BOMBAY STOCK AND SHARE LIST.

BANKS.

NAMES.	Paid up Capital, Ordinary. Rs.	Reserve and other Funds. Rs.	Rest. Rs.	Paid up per Share. Rs.	Market Quotation Rs.	1909	1910	1911	1912	1913 half year.
Bank of Bengal ...	2,00,00,000	1,88,00,000	5,19,619	500	1,715x	14	14	14	14	
Bank of Bombay ...	1,00,00,000	1,06,00,000	6,07,248	500	1,665	13	13	14	14	
Bank of Madras ...	75,00,000	73,00,000	2,90,574	500	1,440x	12	12	12	12	
Bank of Rangoon ...	16,00,000	3,66,000	50,225	100	80	8	6	4½	4½	2½d
Bank of India ...	50,0 ,000k	5,00,000	2,08 355	50	67½	6	6	6	6	3
Allahabad Bank P ...	25,00,000h	36,00,000	1,22,000	100	356x	18	18	18	18	9
Alliance Bank ...	20,00,000	30,00,000	84,539	100	284	14	14	14	14	14b
Chartered of India ...	£1,200,0 0k	£1,700,000	£ 32,569	£20	£54	14	14	14	14	...
Delhi and London ...	£13 ,625	£14,000	£4,841	£25	270	4	4	4	4	...
Eastern Bank ...	£ 00,000	£15,000	£7,993	£4	83	...	...	4	5	...
HongKong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	dl 15,000,0.0k	$32,450,000	$2,050,000	$125	£30	31	34	34	34	16
Indian Specie Bank ...	75,00,000k	15,00,000	5,98,425	50	61½	6	7	7	8	3½
Lahore Bank ...	1,11,125	42,000	6,000	35	40	7½		8	8	...ey
Mercantile of India ...	£18 ,500A } £375,0 0B } k	£415,000	£30,105	{ £14 / £25½ }	{ £21½ / £21½ }	6	7	7	8	...
National Bank of India ...	£1, 00,000k	£1,000,000	£64,008	£ 24½	610	10	37†	12	14	...
Punjab National ...	9,88 154	10,00,000	34,000	100	170	1	10	10	11	11
Peoples Bank of India ...	12,43,375n	3,00,000	29,712	30	30	9	9	9	9	...

a—First half-year.
b—Year ended 30th June.
c—Ad-interim.
d—Half-year ended 31st May, 1913.
e—Declares dividend yearly.
h—Half Preference, half Ordinary Capital.
k—There is a reserve liability equal to the amount paid up on these shares.
n—Liability of Rs. 20 per share.
y—Yearly audit.
* Nominal quotations.
† Bonus shares issued.

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad Prantej Railway	February-July.	6¼	670
Amritsar Patty	March-August.	p .c.	139
Central Provinces Railway Rs. 75	January-July.	4	92
Dhond Baramati Rs. 80	.....	4 p.c.	21
Guzerat Railways Rs. 100	.....	4	117
Sind Light Railways Limited	June-December.	7	143
Tapti Valley Railway Co.	April-August.	7½	582½
Ahmedabad Dholka Railway	February-August.	5½ p.c.	132

BOMBAY COTTON MILLS.—(Companies marked P. have Preference Shares.)

NAMES.	Secretaries, Managers and Agents.	Paid up Capital Ordinary. Rs.	Debentures. Rs.	Reserve Funds, &c. Rs.	Block Account. 31-12-12. Rs.	Paid-up per Share. Rs.	Market quotation. Rs.	Profit and Loss carried forward. 31-12-12. Rs.	Dividends p. c. per year 1908 1909	1909 1910	1910 1911	1911 1912	1912 1913
Abmedabad Spinning and Weaving Co. Ltd	Runchorelal Chotalal and Co	9,81,000	...	2,25,945	...	500	920	140	62-5	5 3-5	5 1-5	4	n
Bombay Flour and Oil Mill Co. Ltd.	Volkart Brothers	3,60,000	...	13,61,127	...	500	910xd	6,533	100	40	50	60	...
Bellary Press Co. Ltd ...	Kothari Sutana and Co.	45,925	...	31,200	1,08,000	275	200	—204	...	...	15ps	...	...
Century S. & M. Co. Ltd.	G. N. Wadia & Co.	18,50,000	...	38,79,404	67,19,925	100	260	39,389	8	3	3	18	...
Colaba Land and Mill Co. Ltd.	Messrs. Bradbury & Co.	28,00,000	...	18,41,030	47,27,875-14-5	700	1,475	3,33 4-4-8	11½	11½	11½	11½	...
Crown Spinning and Mfg. Ltd.	Purshotam Vithaldas and Co	2,00,000a	...	1,69,133-9-7	...	500	...	8213-15-6	...	...	...	6	...
Central India S. W. & M. Co. Ltd.	Tata Sons and Co.	96,87,500	...	50,91,039	...	{ 500 / 250	2,050	43,286	105	115	105	135	...
Cresent Mill Co. Ld ..	Currimbhoy Ebrahim and Co.	15,00,000	...	1,90,000	28,57,512	100	130	4,531	4	...	...	9	...
Connaught Mills Co. Ld	Graves Cotton and Co.	4,93,200	...	6,17,994	...	300	170	1,23,779	...	...	...	...	...
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills Co. Ld.	James Mackintosh and Co.	3,46,200	...	46,184b	5,10,092	200	100	...	...	...	...	3½	4
Empress Spg. and Wg. Co. Ld.	Greaves Cotton and Co.	14,51,750	10,00,000	13,29,462	...	500	140	3,23,527	...	...	...	...	...
Emperor Edward Spg. & Mfg. Co. Ltd.	S. D. Petit Sons and Co.	15,00,000	...	1,25,000 & 2,13,000	...	500	500	62,516	11	5	2	8	...
Fazulbhoy Mills Ld ...	Currimbhoy Ebrahim and Co	18,00,000	12,00,000	4,06,000	...	250	615	3772-15-2	10ps	10ps	15ps	59ps 12ps	...
Gold Mohur Mills ...	Tullockchand and Shapoorji.	7,64,000	6,00,000		5,24,207 11-1 m	500	478-12	5,745-14-3	20ps	...	...	50ps	...
Howard and Bullough Mills Co. Ld.	Greaves Cotton and Co.	7,46,250	...	12,15,005	...	500	400	13,796	6	...	3	5	...
Imperial Cotton Mills Co. Ld.	Greaves Cotton and Co.	6,80,000	...	5,51,714	...	500	105	1,81,815 Loss	...	...	...	...	...
Indian Cotton Oil Co Ld.	Kothari Sutana and Co.	{ 1,57,200 / 80,000 }	...	7,500	2,05,500	100	105	1705	New levg	...	...	7	a
Jubilee Mfg. Co. Ld ...	Rajdymoney Jeejeebhoy and Co	8,43,000	...	72,894	...	1,000	200	74,043	...	...	...	...	...
James Greaves Mills Co. Ld.	Greaves Cotton and Co.	6,60,000	...	8,21,505	...	500		1,13,222	...	...	...	...	...
Kohinoor Mills Co. Ld.	Killick Nixon & Co.	18,50,000	10,00,000d	19,37,000	36,65,653	500	777½	9412 15-4	6	6	5	10	...
Khatau Makanji Spg. and Wg. Co. Ld.	Messrs. Khatau Makanji and Co	9,95,000	...	14,00,825-8-3	...	1,000	1,385	7,036-4-3	7	5	6½	8½	k
Madhowji Dharamsi Mfg. Co. Ld.	Gokuldas Madhowji Sons and Co.	13,50,000	...	11,83,755	...	500	1,350 x. d.	33016-1-2	17	10	13	30	...
Manockji Petit Manufacturing Co. Ld.	D. M. Petit Sons and Co.	36,09,500	...	60,73,955	44,53,815	1,000	3,070	22,245	145	60	20	50	...
Mysore Spinning and Mfg. Mill Co. Ld.	N. Sirur and Co.	4,95,000	...	5,000	...	250	255	492-7-11	...	...	...	...	6
Morarjee Gokuldas S. and W. Co. Ld.	Morarji Gokuldas and Co.	11,50,000	...	9,71,000e	...	1,000	3,180	...	25	20	12	17½	
New City of Bombay Mfg. Co. Ld.	Bradbury and Co.	6,00,000	...	6,01,500	13,42,000	500	1 040	267-4-4	10	10		12	...
Phoenix Mills Ld ...	Tullockchand and Shapoorji.	8,00,000	8,00, 00	3,94,725	22,14,976	100	1,62½	23,428	6	6	6	12½	...
Port Canning and Land Mfg. Co. Ld. ...	Messrs. David Sassoon and Co. Ld.	60,00,000	...	3,72,000	...	1,000	825	2,72,214	38	42	40	40	45
Sholapur Spg. and Wg. Co. Ld	Morarji Gokuldas and Co.	8,00,000	...	2978,114-12	...	1,000	5,000	4,358-4-3 Loss	300	250	225	300	...
Southern Mahratta Spg. and Wg. Co. Ld. (?).	Forbes F. Campbell and Co. Ld	11,77,750g	...	7,55,911	28,96,772	250	65	3,1 ,719	6	...	...	...	...
Swan Mill Ld. ...	Messrs. James Finlay and Co. Ld.	10,00,000	...	...	10,61,838	282½ x.d.	...	8361	4	...	...	8	8
The Finlay Mills Ltd.	Messrs. James Finlay and Co. Ltd	20,00,000	...	22,0 ,00.	27,85,799	330x.d.	...	4,245	...	7	4 1-2	11	6p
The Hindoostan Spg. and Wg. Mills Co. Ltd.	Thackersey Moo ji and Co.	12,00,000	...	6,97,000	...	1,000	730	...	6	6	6	7½	...
The Western India Spg. and Mfg. Co. Ltd.	Thackersey Moolji Sons and Co.	12,00,000	...	8,58,556	...	1,000	640	...	6	6	6	7½	...
The Wadhwan City Ginning, Pressing & Manfg. Co., Ld.	Messrs. Patuck & Co.	60,000	...	5,000	...	150	150	2,22 -14-5	9 ps	9 ps	10ps	...	12ps
The Dhulia Ginning & Pressing Co., Ld.	Messrs. N. C. Patuck and Co	85,750	...	14,000	...	250	125	2,375 11-9	15ps	20ps	10ps	...	...
Breul's Cawnpore C. P. Co., Ld.	Breul and Co ...	1,00,000	...	80,574-14-1	...	200	120	1,076-4-7	...	12	5	12	p
Hingolee Press Co., Ltd	Breul and Co ...	75,000	...	31,100	...	100	65	1,222	6	8	8	...	p
Jumna Ginning and Press Co, Ltd.	Breul and Co ...	2,50,000	...	141351-5-10	...	1,000	700	8,506-6-4	...	...	...	...	...
Khangaon Cotton Pressing Co., Ltd	Breul and Co ...	96,000	...	29612-8	...	400	310	149-7-11	20	36	24	30	p

PRESSES.

The Akbar Manufacturing & Press Co. Ld...	Hajeebhoy Lalljee & Co.	Rs. 750	Rs. Nil	Rs. 2,95,754-12-11

IMPORTS.

PIECE-GOODS.

GREY GOODS :—The market continues quiet with prices steady.

WHITE GOODS :—The market is quiet and unchanged.

PRINTS AND DYED GOODS :—The market continues quiet. Stocks are very heavy, but the rise in cotton has given buyers here a strong support and a good clearance is expected within two months.

TURKEY RED PLAIN GOODS AND DHOOTIES :—The home market is quiet, but prices are stiffening. The local market is quiet with a moderate demand.

TURKEY RED PRINTS :—The Bombay market continues quiet, but prices at home steady.

METALS.

COPPER AND YELLOW METAL.—The Home market has further advanced during the week which has had its effect here. Rupees prices have advanced and some sales have been reported.

PETROLEUM.

The following are to-day's rates for the Standard Oil Company's brands :—

Tone.—Strong and advancing.

Snowflake Brand .....150° American	per cases. Rs. 6 0 2
White Rose Brand....150° American	„ 5 12 2
Chester Brand .....75° Abel A'can	„ 5 2 2
Devoe's Imp. Brilliant 76° Abel A'can	„ 5 0 2
Monkey Brand .....125° American	„ 4 14 2
Tiger Brand .....125° American	„ 4 14 2
White Camelia Brand in tins ..... 125°	per 2 tins 4 5 0
Elephant Brand Bulk in tins .....125°	4 5 0
Elephant Brand Bulk without tins ...125°	per 8 l. gals. „ 3 11 0
Camel Brand in tins...125°	per 2 tins. „ 4 5 0

The following are to-day's quotations for the Burmah Oil Company, Limited's productions :—

Bazar Rates. Delivery charges extra.	Rs. a. p.
Kerosine Oil "Gasterlily" per case of two tins ...	5 4 0
Kerosine Oil "Firefly" per case of two tins	4 15 0
Kerosine Oil "Chukker" per two tins	4 5 0
Kerosine Oil "Chukker" per 8 gallons	3 11 0
Kerosine Oil "Victoria" per two tins	3 11 6
Kerosine Oil "Victoria" per 8 gallons	3 1 6
Burmah Wax per pound, 1st quality	0 4 0
Burmah Wax per pound 2nd quality	0 3 6
Burmah Candles per pound ..	0 4 0

SHARES.

The market is almost unchanged and remains quite, with limited transactions reported during the week owing to several holidays. The rise in cotton has kept the feeling in mill shares quite. Bank of Bombay shares are reported to have changed hands at Rs. 1,665, Bank of Indias at Rs. 67 1-2 to Rs. 68. Indian Specie Bank at Rs. 61 1-2, Eastern Bank are quite at Rs. 86, Bombay Merchants' Bank shares are unchanged at Rs. 14. In Press companies New Berars have changed hands at Rs. 550, Indian Cotton at Rs. 132½ and New Mofussils are quite at Rs. 880 and Volkarts at Rs. 670. In Miscellenous companies Bombay Burmahs are unchanged at Rs. 675, Badham Piles at Rs. 93. Bombay E. S. and Tramways Co ordinary shares are quite at Rs. 185 and Preference shares at Rs. 174. The Bombay Steam Navigation Co ordinary shares have changed hands at Rs. 222 1-2 and preference shares are unchanged at Rs. 275. Tata Hydro E. P. Supply Co ordinary shares have declined to Rs. 1,050 and preference shares to Rs. 900. The Tata Iron Steel Co ordinary shares have rated at and about Rs. 86, deferred shares at Rs. 173. Post Cannning and Land Improvement Co shares have kept quite at Rs. 825. The Oriental G. S. Life Assurance Co shares have changed hands at Rs. 502 1-2, Shivraj shares are quite at Rs. 21 3-4, Treachers are steady at Rs. 500. In Railway Companies Tapti Vally have declined to Rs. 582 1-2, Ahmedabad Prantej have been put through at Rs. 670, Ahmedabad Dholkas at Rs. 132 and Amreli Gaar Pattis at Rs. 139, Sind Light Rys. at Rs. 143, Upper Sind Light Rys. at Rs. 15 premium per share. Central Provinces at Rs. 92 and Gujerat Railways at Rs. 118. In mill companies rates for October settlement are as under:—Crescents at Rs. 130; Currimbhais at Rs. 260; Central Indias at Rs. 2,050; Swadeshis at Rs. 1,555; Century at Rs. 260. Colaba Land and Mill companies at Rs. 1,475; Davids at Rs. 5,77 1-2; Fazulbhais at Rs. 617 1-2; Finlay at Rs. 332 1-2 X. D. Surans at Rs. 282 1-2 X. D.; Standard at Rs. 1,360; Kohinoors at Rs. 777 1-2; Madhavji Dharamsey mill shares at Rs. 1,350 X. D. Maneckji Petits after touching at Rs. 3,040 have improved to Rs 3,050. New city of Bombay have declined to Rs. 1,040; Phoenix to Rs 162 1-2; New Great Easterns are at and about Rs. 237 1-2. Western India have changed hands at Rs. 645 and Vishnu Cotton Mill preference shares at Rs. 670. The rest are unchanged at previous quotations.

GRIFFITHS' COMMERCIAL TELEGRAMS.

NEW YORK, Sept. 11.

Day's Receipts at U.S. Ports.	31,000 Bales.
Exports to Great Britain ...	8,000 do
Exports to Continent ...	9,000 do
Spot Cotton at New York ...	13·15
Future Cotton at New York Oct.	12·97—5
Future Cotton at New York Jany.	12·79—6
Spot closing tone	.....
Futures closing tone ...	Quiet

General Tone Market opened :—Steady and early advanced on bull support and short covering, later declined on commission house liquidation.

NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 11.

Spot Cotton at New Orleans	12 7-8
Future Cotton at New Orleans—Oct. ...	12 7—16
Future Cotton at New Orleans—Jany. ...	12 90—15
Future closing tone.— ...	.....

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 11.

COTTON.

Cotton.—The Liverpool market opened for spot— ...	Steady and closed steady
Do. closed for future ...	Quiet
Do. for East Indian	do
Total Day's Sales ...	8,000 bales
Sales on spec. and export ...	500 do
Sales of Surats ...	.....
Total Day's Imports ...	11,000
Egyptian F. G. Fair Brown ...	10 40+5
Mid-American at Liverpool ...	7 44

Cotton Daily Mid Uplands Y.E.O.

Liverpool.

Sept.-Oct.	7·01—1
Oct.-Nov.	6 96·1
Nov.-Dec.	6·89—1
Dec.-Jan.	6·83—1
Jan.-Feb.	6·90—1
Feb.-Mar.	6·90—1
Mar.-Apl.	6·91—1
Apl.-May	6·91—1
May-June	6·91—1

Manchester, Sept. 11.

Manchester Piece Goods Market Steady at a degree or (two below manufacturer's prices, but prices maintain firm—Fair enquiry for Shirting Dhooties—and grey shirtings medium.

LONDON, Sept. 11.

SEEDS.

Linseed, 4 p. c. Refraction, Landed Terms (per 410 lbs). Sept.-Oct.—London—	47 Sellers
Linseed, Bombay exship (per 416 lbs) ...Sept.-Oct.—Antwerp—	48 6 „
Linseed, La Plata .. Sept.-Oct. Antwerp—	46 Done
Linseed, Tone of Market at Close—Quiet with little doing.	
Linseed Tendency of the Market —	do
Linseed Oil Spot Pipes... Sept.	£21-12-6
Linseed Oil Spot Pipes...Nov.-Dec.	£24-0-0
Linseed Tone of Market at Close—Quiet	
Linseed River Plate exports	.....
Poppyseed, Canal...Sept.-Oct.-Dunkirk—	65 Sellers
Poppyseed Tone of Market at Close...	Quiet
Rapeseed, Calcutta Brown Canal, Sept.-Oct.—Dunkirk	48 9 „
Rapeseed, Yellow Cawnpore per 416 lbs 85 p. c. exship Sept.-Oct.—Dunkirk.	53 6 „
Rapeseed, Yellow Guzerat per 416 lbs 85 p. c. exship Sept.-Oct.—Dunkirk—	54 6 „
Rapeseed, Ferozepore usual bold	.....
Do. Jamba Red...	.....
Rapeseed, Tone of Market at Close	Quiet
Cotton Seed Bombay Parcels Sept.-Oct.—Buyers—	£ 7-1-6
Cotton Tone of Market at Close...	.....

LONDON, Sept. 11.

WHEAT.

Wheat, Choice white Karachi Sept-Oct.—London—	37 4 1-2 Sellers „
Wheat, F. A. Q. Red Karachi (per 492) lbs.)... Sept.-Oct London—	Nom
Wheat, Club No. 2...Sept.-Oct. London—	37 4 1-2 „
Wheat, Choice white Delhi... Sept.-Oct.—London—	Nom „
Do. Tone of market at close..	Quiet.
Do. South Australian Aug-Sep	Nom
Do. Rozario Santa Fe 62 lbs...	do
Do. do Tone of Market at close	.....
Wheat, Red Graded American per cental—Spot ...	7 1 7-8
Do. Afloat to U. K. ...	.....
Do. Stock at U. S. Ports ...	.....

LONDON, Sept. 11.

SUGAR.

German Beetroot 88 p. c. F.O.B., Hamburg Sept.	9 6 3-4 Sellers „
German Beetroot 88 p.c.F.O.B. Hamburg ... ...Oct.-Dec.	9 2 1-2 „
German Beetroot Closing Tone of Market	Steady
German Granulated C. and F. India (double bags)	.....
German Granulated C. and F. India (double Bags). Oct.-Dec—	12 6 „
German Closing Tone Market..	Steady
Austrian Crystals B. R. B. C. and F. Calcutta...Jan.-Mar.—	11 9 „
Austrian Closing Tone of Market	Steady.
Mauritius Crystals C I F Bom Sept	11 4 1-2
Do. do Cal do	11 6
Mauritius Closing Tone of Market	.....
E. A. R. and Similar Crystals C. and E. Calcutta (double bags) ...Jan.-Mar.—	13 6
E. A. R. and Similar Crystals C. and E. Calcutta (double Bags)	.....
Do. Closing Tone of Market	Quiet

LONDON, Sept. 11.

JAVA SUGAR.

Java Sugar 16-18 (Average 17) C.I.F. Calcutta Sept.-Dec	Value. 10 1-2 „
Java Sugar 16-18 (Average 17) C.I.F. Calcutta Jan.-March	11 1-2 „
Java Sugar 16-18 (Average 17) Bombay or Karachi Sept.-Dec ..11	„
Java Sugar 16-18 (Average 17) Jan.-March...11 3	„
Java Sugar 26 T. M. O. (or Similar) Calcutta Sept.-Dec...11 10 1-2	„
Java Sugar 26 T. M. O. (or Similar) Calcutta Jan.-March...12 1 1-2	„
Java Sugar 26 T. M. O. (or Similar) Bom. or Karachi Sept.-Dec 12	„
Java Sugar 26 T. M. O. (or Similar) Bom. or Karachi Jan.-March...12 3	„
Closing Tone of Market	Quiet and unchanged
Special Feature	

LONDON, Sept. 11.

METALS.

	£ s. d.
Copper, Standard G M B ...	72 10 0
Copper Best English Selected ...	78 10 0
Copper Braziers	87 0 0
Copper Tone of Market— ...	Quiet
Hard Spelter	19 0 0
Tin Block F O B Liverpool ...	197 0 0
Yellow Metal	7 5-16
Galvd. Corrugated Sheets, 24 G, G O B l p. c. F O B L'pool ...	11 0 0
Tin Plates I C. Coke 14 by 20 112 sheets in box c. i. f. Liverpool	0 14 6
Pig Iron, No 3 Cleveland ...	2 15 6
Pig Iron No. 3 Clarence F O B Middlesboro.	2 17 0
Pig Iron Gartsherrie	3 15 0
Lead Pig English	21 10 0
Tone of Steel Market ...	Steady
Silver, Spot	27 3-4
Silver 2 months hence	27 15-16
Silver Tone of Market...	...Steady
Silver Special Features	Tenderer lower prices.

LONDON, Sept. 11.

FINANCIAL.

Silver Spot	27 3-4
Silver 2 months	27 15-16
„ Closing Tone of Market—	Steady for lower prices
„ Tendency, etc., of the Market	do
Rentes 3 per cent ...	£ 90 1-4
Consols 2 1-2 per cent	£ 73 9-16
Indian Stock 3 1-2 p. cent...	£ 89 3-4
Sterling loan	£ 89 3-4
Govt Securities, 3 per cent ...	£ 76 1-2
Rupee Paper 3 1-2 per cent...	£ 63 5-8
Bar Gold per oz Sh ...	77·9
Opening Tone of Finance Market—	Steady.
Closing Tone of Finance Market—	do
Bank of England Rate of Discount	4 1-2 p. c.
Exchange on India 30 Days Sight	1 3 15-16
London at Paris Fcs	25·24 1-2
Berlin cheques on London Mks	20·42
Newyork (Demand Bills) Dols	4·85 7-8
Interest day to day loans ...	2 3 8
Interest 7 days Market loans.	2 3-4
Discount Bank Bills 3 months Sight	3 11-16
Discount Bank Bills 6 months Sight	4 1-8
Fine Trade Bills 3 months ...	4 3-8
Fine Trade Bills 6 months ...	4 7-8

POONA RACES.

HORSES LEFT IN FOR TO-DAY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, Sept. 12.

The following horses have been left in for to-morrow's races :—

THE STAND PLATE.—Distance 1 mile.—Hilarity 9st 10lbs ; Dalmatia 8st 9lbs ; Refresher 7st 10lbs ; Kempion 9st 10lbs ; Coat of Arms 8st 5lbs ; Parkhill 7st 9lbs ; Paul Pry 8st 11lbs ; Satellite 7st 10lbs ; Sugar Loaf 7st 7lbs. Hamara 7st 2lbs ; Punt 8st 9lbs ; Forfeit 7st 10lbs ; Flying Fish 6st.

THE PADDOCK PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs.—Lithosian 9st 12lbs ; Flying Fish 8st 4lbs ; Lord Reay 7st ; Solution 9st 3lbs ; The Cockatoo 8st ; Miss Drake 6st ; Borgie 7st 11lbs.

THE DESERT PLATE.—Distance 1 mile.—Abdul Malik 9st 12lbs ; Tagilmulook 9st 10lbs ; Gold Fish II 9st 3lbs ; Purity 9st ; Thaboor 8st 11lbs ; The Winner 8st 4lbs ; Terror 8st 2lbs ; Valerius 8st 1lb ; Singer 8st 1lb ; Galiard 7st 12lbs ; Harry Johnson 7st ; Mysore 6st 9lbs ; Duhallow 6st.

THE SHOLAPUR PLATE.—Distance 1 1-2 miles.—Black Malik 9st 12lbs ; Ajmer 8st 4lbs ; Iron Chest 7st 12lbs ; Last Chance 7st 9lbs ; Kokab 7st 8lbs ; Noorulmalik 7st 7lbs : Welcome 7st 6lbs ; Good Success 7st 6lbs ; Ameed 6st 12lbs.

THE SANDHURST PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs—Airman 11st 2lbs ; Starboard 9st 12lbs ; Glengarry 9st 12lbs ; True Gold 9st 9lbs ; Beroll 9st 9lbs ; Highwood 9st 8lbs ; Portland Lad 9st 2lbs ; North 9st 2lbs ; Miss Drake 9st 2lbs ; Bulloo 8st 11lbs ; Topsail 8st 6lbs ; Deputy 8st 4lbs.

THE KIRKEE PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs.—Pendil 9st 9lbs ; Yonng Majub 9st 8lbs ; Thank You 9st 6lbs ; Baloz 9st 6lbs ; Chechan 8st 10lbs ; Zoolphokarr 8st ; 6lbs ; Bravo 8st 6lbs ; Master Bill 8st 5lbs ; Raspberry 7st 10lbs ; Kaharaman 7st 10lbs ; Minerva 7lbs 7lbs ; Kimberley 7st 6lbs ; Beynazeer 7st 3lbs ; Zigomar 6st 3lbs ; Occident 6st ; Mat-Hat-Baig 6st.

THE TALEGAON PLATE.—Distance 7 furlongs. Ream 9st 12lbs ; Dilkush 9st 3lbs ; Tenebreuse 8st 13lbs ; Real 9st 12lbs ; Abdul Aziz 8st 4lbs ; Gafal 8st 4lbs ; Best Chance 8st ; Fado 8st ; Authority 7st 11lbs ; Salisbury 7st 11lbs ; Mahboob 7st 3lbs ; Vakil 7st 11b ; Beethoven 6st 3lbs.

Top weight accepting being under 9st 12lbs, it is raised to that weight and the others in proportion

The following additional closed races have been sanctioned by the Stewards.

Wednesday, Steptember 24th. The Assaye Plate:— Winner, Rs. 1,000; second, Rs. 300; third, Rs. 200.

High weight handicap for Arabs 14st 3 lbs. and under. Distance, 1 mile.

Poona 7th extra meeting Saturday October 4.

Plassy Plate—Winner Rs. 1,000; second Rs. 300; third, Rs. 200. High weight handicap for horses. Distance 1 1-2 mires.

POLO TOURNAMENT.

(FROM OUR LADY CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, Sept. 12.

There was a great assemblage of society on the Polo Ground to witness the final of the Poon a Open Polo Tournament.

Before the game commenced, Lord and Lady Willingdon and Lord and Lady Pentland, with a large party from Government House, drove up in state and were received at the front of the stand by the Polo Committee. The result of the gamew as a great surprise to the bulk of the public.

After the games, Lord Willingdon congratulated the winners and Lady Willingdon presented the Cup, and four small cups to the winners. Sir R. Lamb was "at home" and the Band of the Dorsets added to the attraction of the evening.

The teams were composed as follows:—

9th Inniskilling Dragoons.—Messrs. Freer-Smith, Humphrey, Captains Ritson and Colmore (back).

Poona Horse—Captains Raymond, Messrs. Alderson, Hildebrand and Lucas (back). The Umpires were Major Anderson and Chaytor.

The results were as follows:—

	Inniskillings	Poona Horse
First Chukker	nil	nil
Second Chukker	2 goals	nil
Third Chukker	3 goals	2 goals
Fourth Chukker	nil	nil
Fifth Chukker	3 goals	4 goals
Sixth Chukker	3 goals	5 goals

FOOTBALL AT POONA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, Sept. 12.

The final match in the Divisional Foot ball Tournament was played on Chorpuri ground this evening between the Dorsets and the Loyal North Lancs. The latter won by three goals to two, thus retaining the cup. Lady Barrett presented the cup to the winners whom General Sir Arthur Barrett congratulated on winning the trophy for the third time in succession.

At Hitchen in the cricket match between Hertfordshire and Bedfordshire, R. H. King, and old Eastbourne College cricketer, scored 25 runs in one over off Burton, one of the Hertfordshire bowlers. He failed to score off the first ball of the over, but off the next five consecutive balls he scored three 6's in succession, a 4, and a 3.

A Boston message states that Sam Langford will box Jack Johnson for the world's heavyweight championship in Paris on December 12.

BRASSO

The Finest Polish FOR all metal works is

BRASSO

Stocked in all Bazars.

THE DIET OF DYSPEPTICS.

Food that Nourishes and Cures at the same time.

What sufferer from dyspepsia but recalls vividly his fear of eating on account of the suffering he knew was in store for him, whether in the shape of nausea, vomiting, pain, flatulence, heartburn or the other distressing symptoms of a condition whose secondary results are often very alarming.

The knowledge, therefore, that there is a food which will not only maintain and increase the strength, but also materially aid in bringing about a complete cure, will be hailed with delight by everyone who has suffered from this most disagreeable complaint.

The preparation and the way it acts are thus referred to by a distinguished physician, writing in *The General Practitioner*, who says: "Sanatogen undergoes rapid and complete absorption in the healthy stomach, and a precisely similar result is seen in diseased conditions."

Thousands of physicians have endorsed the value of Sanatogen for those suffering from dyspepsia, no matter what the age of the sufferer may be. Thus one doctor writes: "I have used Sanatogen in a case of atonic dyspepsia in a patient aged seventy-seven years, with *very good* results. The pain and nausea disappeared and the powers of assimilation increased."

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SERVICES AT HOME.

INDIA OFFICE.—AUGUST 29.

ARRIVALS REPORTED IN LONDON.

Col St G L Steele, C B, A Q M G, 1st Division.
Col W C Walton, 104 W Regt
Major G H Bittles, I O
Major E M J Burn, R E
Major N P O'G Lalor, I M S
Major W H Smith
Major C G Webster, I M S
Capt E P Le Beeton, R E
Capt M J A Jourdier, E Sussex Regt
Capt W A Justice, I M P
Lieut J Turner, 14 Sikh
Lieut H W Seton, 9 G R
Lieut W K Thyne, R I M
Nursing Sister Miss A G Rees, Q A N S I
Mr E G Hart
Mr D Hampton
Mr R B Hyde
Mr J M Baguley, I C S
Mr H A Just
Mr L Trunniger

EXTENSIONS OF LEAVE.

Lieut-Col C Duer, I M S, 27 days
Mr J Acst J Farnon, 14 days
Mr B B Howell, 5 days
Mr G E R Graham, I C S, 1 mo 19 days M C
Mr G A Campbell, 1 day
Mr J E Husbands, I C S, 2 weeks
Mr G C Leach, 1 mo M C
Mr V A Stowell, I C S 23 days
Mr F A Foy, 6 mo
Mr H Thompson, C S I, I C S, 6 mo
Mr J H E Tupper, I C S, 6 mo
Mr W L Cooke, 2 mo M C
Mr F E Cole, 14 days
Mr C A Boyts, I C S, 1 mo
Mr H Lal, 2 mo M C
Mr W E Richards, 6 mo M C
Mr H Williams n, 2 days
Mr S A M Lewis, 2 mo 13 days, M C

PERMITTED TO RETURN.

Major C Battray, 20 Inf
Major R F Bidwell, 101 Gren
Capt E G Byrne, 104 Rifles
Lieut F R Scott, I A
Mr G W Gayer
Mr A Kernack
Mr W C Rodgers
Mr A O Evans
Mr E I. Neave, I C S
Mrs L E Sharp
Mr J R Mocking Jones
Mr A A Mclnerny
Mr G R Mayers

DEPARTURES.

PER S. S. "INDIA" SEPT. 13.

The following is the list of passengers by the s. s. "India," Captain C. C. Talbot, R.N.R., leaving Bombay, to-day, connecting at Aden with the s. s. "Macedonia," for Marseilles and London.

Acklom, Captain S
Acklom, Mrs and infant
Ainsworth, Mr T M
Ajinkya, Mr N
Alexander, Major R
Ames, Major L H R
Apcar, Mr S A
Barnard, Mr G S
Beaver, Mr G D C
Bingley, CIE Col A H
Bond, Captain G W
Bond, Mrs and child
Bradshaw, Miss S C
Bryant, Mr J M
Chand, Mr Amir
Chandhuri, Mr A
Chatterjee, Mr N
Daniel, Mr
Das, Mr
Dumaresq, Miss E
Earl, Mr S G
Essof, Mr K M
Fairley, Mr J
Godsworthy, Mr Jas
Gupta, Mr S D
Hart, Mr R J
Hewitt, Mr A M
Jacob, Mr H A
Kelar, Mr
Kuntay, Mr Y K
Lawrie, Mr G
Lobo, Mr L G
Macbeth, Mr J H C
McCown, Mr J
Malhaish, Capt H MH
Mitchell, Mr J A
Morries, Dr J R
Modhok, Mr G D
New, Mr G
Paibry, Mr H F
Price, Miss F M
Rahman, Dr K A
Samayya, Mr K H
Rao, Mr N V L N
Richardson, Miss E
Randall, Capt A M
Scott, Mr A G
Shahani, Mr
Singh, Mr Kahan
Singh, Mr B Ram Nath
Spartali, Mr M
Stevens, Mr G
Thampson, Major E G
Tippets, Miss E M
Waller, Miss
Walton, Mr E C R
Wheatley, Mr W G

RELICS OF THE "SCOTT" EXPEDITION.

An historic interest attaches to a certain medicine case which has recently been returned to Burroughs Wellcome & Co. it belonged to the "Scott" Expedition and could tell, if it could speak, what the South Pole looks like, for it has been there. Fashioned in cubical form in plain rot-proof green canvas upon which is inscribed the legend "South Pole, January 17th and 18th 1912," the case was designed according to the specifications of the late Dr. E. A. Wilson, the chief medical officer of the expedition. It contained a sufficient supply of 'Tabloid' medical medicament and compressed dressings, etc, within the small bulk so essential for such an equipment and was used by the polar party during the long and trying ordeal of the journey to and from the South Pole. The case was found in the tent, eleven miles from One Ton Camp where Scott and his brave companions perished after their return from the pole. In spite of the great cold and rough usage to which the case had been subjected the contents were found to be unimpaired.

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THE
Bombay Gazette
Saturday, 13th Sept. 1913.

TEXTS OF TO-DAY.

THE caprice of fashion invades other worlds than that of dress, and is perhaps nowhere more noticeable than in the ever-shifting ideals of beauty in house hold decoration. In a single decade several complete transformations may take place. Every type of furniture has its day, and its decline, and is finally relegated to the dusty oblivion of attic or second-hand shop, there to await the return of the vogue which will once more restore it to the pinnacle of fashionable favour. It is not only in the drawing-room that the influence of wayward modishness is felt. above stairs the same changes take place, and the artistic decree of the period determines the choice of mirror and drapery, of the shape and size of the bed, of the kind of picture which bangs upon the walls. It is no longer permissible to decorate the bedroom with the insipid water-colours perpetrated by friends and relatives. Framed photographs of forgotten acquaintances are banned, neither the reveries which precede the hour of slumber, nor the susceptible before-breakfast moments, must be jarred upon by bad art of any description. Although all fads disappear to return sooner or later, and to resume their old place in our esteem, there are a few buried fashions for which one may confidently say that there is but small prospect of a resurrection. The new art bed with its inexplicable decorations and projections has been banished in favour of the once-despised four-poster, the old engravings of prophets and of Biblical events hang in the place of the Burne-Jones and Watt's photogravures, by which they were formerly ousted, the formal-patterned chintzes of our grandparents blossom in the stead of the conventional designs which had so long a reign. The hands of the clock have been put back with meticulous care of detail, but one feature of the old-fashioned bedroom is lacking, the text which once presided over our ablutions and moralized above the mirror. Will any swing of fashion's pendulum bring back those texts, those cross-stitch maxims, those printed, painted, or embroidered sign-posts which were supposed to start our feet daily upon the righteous track? One imagines that they are gone past all recall, and that the gorgeous capital letters, the bright silks and wools and the shining gold leaf will never again see the light, to be acclaimed with rapture as 'quaint', 'old-fashioned' ,or 'interesting'.

Although the text of our forefathers is no more, its spiritual progeny has arisen, and the pseudo-religious maxim, suitably decorated and elaborated, is to be found in the most up-to-date apartments. We shall look in vain for the lettering and the numerals which in the lower right-hand corner, formerly indicated the Biblical origin of the maxim. The elevating sentiments and advice now bear the signatures of individuals who are, for the most part, unknown to us, and whom, as a rule, we rightly suspect of being of Trans-Atlantic origin. It is a curious fact that most of the authors of these modern texts are of American birth, and that their philosophy is a blend of idealism and sentimentality which seems oddly at variance with the popular conception of the American character. From Emerson and Thoreau, and from writers of their calibre, we are content to accept advice as to how our way should be ordered and how we should pursue as straight as possible a path athwart the complexity and the entanglements of the daily relations of common life. We cannot, however, help speculating somewhat dubiously as to the identity and the authority of all the unknown moralists whose names are attached to the texts of to-day. Who was th man who originated the trite and dangerous advice which is embodied in the words "Do It Now." The ubiquitous card with it sgilt lettering is to be found all over the world, one only hopes that the indifference of familiarity has sometimes prevented the indiscriminating precept from being followed. Less practical, and more priggish, is the advice which is given upon most of the cards, and we shall, indeed, be hard to please if we take exception to the sentiments they express. Although we may class these one-minute sermons as so many "lessons in the obvious", we can scarcely expect that a sixpenny or shilling card, with illuminations and cord complete, will enable us to scale, all at once, the dim heights of philosophy and divinity.

The simplest lessons only are taught, the rather banal language is always perfectly comprehensible: the duties of cheerfulness, of continuous kindliness, of self-respect, are urged upon us. A liberal sprinkling of capital letters emphasizes the value of Love, and Peace, and one may safely say that neither pessimism nor cynicism would survive for long if every reader put the precepts into practice. Unfortunately, we are not very susceptible to influence of this kind, and it takes more than a card, an impersonal appeal which the printers turn out by the thousand, to alter a point of view, and a philosophy, which, bright or sad, has been battered into us by fate and experience. It is inconceivable, except in tracts or in fiction, that either our course of conduct or our outlook should be influenced by the contemplation of any such adages and the constant reminder will become as ineffective as did the mummy which made its inevitable appearance at the Egyptian feasts. Most of us, moreover, would prefer, if we are to be preached to at all, to receive instruction from the old texts and saws at which we used to look with the uncritical and admiring gaze of childhood. We still think with reminiscent affection of the dear old magenta and Prussian-blue woolwork which said with such decision, "No Cross, No Crown", and the impressive allegory which recorded so regretfully the irrevocable loss of the Golden Hour.

A FLATTERING TEMPLE LEGEND.

THE Mahaluxmi Temple, which quite recently figured in the High Court proceedings, is not only a well-known place of Hindu worship in Western India, but has some peculiar connection with our rule in Bombay which deserves to be noticed. It is particularly in the fitness of things that the administration of this temple should come before a British court of justice for regulation, as it was its very existence to British rule in this island in the early days of which it was built and consecrated to the goddess after whom it is called. The legend of its origin current among the people is especially interesting to us as it is very flattering to our rule and crystallises Hindu opinion as to the beneficence of our regime here. Though this temple is called after the goddess of prosperity and good luck, Mahaluxmi, there are two other goddesses who have also an interest in it and have shrines for their separate worship there. All these three goddesses, the people believe, were settled in Bombay in very early days before the island fell into the hands of the Mahomedans, and were worshipped somewhere in Worlee at a little distance from their present abode, without molestation under Hindu rule. But with the advent of the Mahomedans on the island in the fifteenth century there came intolerance and persecution, and the Hindus were not allowed to worship their gods and goddesses as was their wont. These three goddesses of Worlee village finding their votaries molested and their shrines deserted in consequence preferred to leave the temple and, so run the legend, leapt into the creek close by. They remained thus in hiding at the bottom of the sea for nearly three centuries. The Mahomedans were succeeded by the Portuguese as lords of Bombay, but these proved no more tolerant to Hindu worship which suffered much under them also.

Then came the English who from the very commencement showed themselves quite different from their Portuguese and Mahomedan predecessors in their attitude towards Indian religions, and the goddesses having watched for nearly half a century this benevolent attitude from their submarine home, felt a desire to reappear on terra firma and gladden the hearts of their worshippers by their appearance. As the legend says they had disappeared and leapt into the sea without human aid as became goddesses so also they might have reappeared without any merely human assistance. But legends are never logical and consistent throughout. To the goddess of prosperity and her two companions revealed themselves in a dream to a Hindu engineer, Ramji Shivji by name, and requested him to haul up their images from the creek and re-establish them on high ground close by. The creek at Mahaluxmi no longer exists as the sea there has been dammed by the on Hornby Vellard. But the goddesses as long as they were at the bottom of the creek resented the efforts of the Vellard builders and twice they destroyed the newly-built causeway, thus causing great disappointment to the British. As a sop however to the Hindu engineer to induce him to drag them out of the creek, they told him that there would be no further molestation if he were to undertake the contract for the Vellard. Ramji, of course, obediently followed the behests of the goddesses, especially as they brought him profit and credit with Government for building at last the long wanted causeway. Government very willingly gave him the site of the present temple near the Vellard in order to house the three politic ladies who have now for nearly two centuries been left quite unmolested with their worshippers. The present High Court suit can scarcely be said to disturb the peace and repose of these goddesses; on the contrary, we think they should feel delighted at having their place of worship properly regulated and protected by our law of trusts.

THE SEQUOIAS OF THE SIERRA.

THOSE who go to California for the San Francisco Exhibition, planned to celebrate the opening of the Panama Canal, should not leave the country without seeing some of the wonders of that Land of Sunshine. In a brochure, published betimes as a guide to the tourist in seeing all the beauties of nature spread before him in California or in making a selection of those he has time to visit, one of the most attractive chapters is that devoted to the Sequoias of the Sierra, those giant trees the hoary age of which no one has yet been able accurately to compute. So astonishingly great are these conifers, that if they could be placed among their cousins, the pines and firs of other countries, they would seem as mastodons among elephants. It is a curious fact that the Sequoia gigantea is not only peculiar to California, but is limited to certain areas and elevations of that State. That these great monarchs of the groves have stood for thousands of years is undoubtedly true, for when the fallen trees are examined, they show by the annular rings in their trunks that they were at least 4,000 years old. One arboreal authority, John Muir, studying the gaps in the Groves of the Kings River region held that these gaps marked the path of glaciers, so that the theory that the Sequoias belong to the age of ice does not seem utterly absurd. Remains of dead Sequoias have been found in old rocks and prove a very ancient origin. To have weathered the vicissitudes of thousands of years, these trees must have had a charmed life, and this they certainly did possess, for though many of their tops have been struck by lightning the crown has been renewed again. Fires scorch but do not destroy them; storms however some times succeed in uprooting them. The average height of these forest giants is about 300 feet, the diameter 30 feet, and the first boughs branch off at 100 feet from the ground. The trunks are glorious trophies of nature, rising in fluted columns of cinnamon and purple, beneath which lies the deep-rose red heart of the tree. The foliage is not as dense as might be expected, but it spreads wide in graceful tufted, deep green sprays, which every spring are tipped with a lighter green. The fruitfulness of the Sequoia would save it from extermination even if a national decree did not protect it, for it bears a rich harvest of vivid green cones about the size of a pullet's egg. In each of these 300 seeds are safely enclosed in a filmy web, and when the cones burst open, the seeds fly through the forests like snow-flakes.

A LEAGUE OF COURTESY.

We note with interest, and not without some sceptical amusement, that a Courtesy League has been formed in London to revive the manners and politeness of previous times. Briefly, the objects of the league are stated to be (1) Reverence for the Great, (2) Respect for the Dead, (3) Honour for the Living. But, while believing as we do that, as expressed in a leading article recently, there is no decline of British chivalry, whatever falling-off there may be in outward expressions of politeness, yet it does seem that this league, excellent though its intentions are, has rather gone astray in the aims it has set before us. The "Great" are generally assured of reverence—too much so we may sometimes think; and however wide the divergence of views on present-day courtesy may be all will agree that there is no lessening of respect for the dead. And as for honouring the living, the phrase is so ambiguous that it is difficult to know what exactly the league does mean. This statement of its aims is on a par with the Englishman's love of forming associations, societies, organisations, and leagues—it is stately above everything, and will probably find a few enthusiasts for the very fact that it is a league. But it might be a little more enterprising. If it would, for instance, give lessons to city clerks how to doff their mackintoshes and lay them in the mud, so that pretty typists could cross the Strand without soiling dainty shoes—after the manner of the revered Sir Walter—at least it would more worthily justify itself than by adopting such a staid programme of aims. Alas, that we, who are ever desirous of encouraging everything which will tend to lead to a better and nobler understanding of man's duties to his brother, should appear to throw cold water on the Courtesy League, but, nevertheless, we are sceptical as to the measure of success it will meet. Chivalry, the tender sympathy yet gallant championing of the strong for the weak are spontaneous impulses of the kind heart and are not virtues acquired by means of a shilling cloth-bound book of rules and the membership of a league. Still the very fact that the controversy aroused by Lord Rosebery's criticism of modern manners has resulted in sufficient interest being created to start this institution is something to be hankful for.

The P. and O. Company's s.s. "Arabia" with the homeward Mails of Sept. 6 arrived at Aden at 11 a.m. on Thursday, Sept. 11.

ENGLISH POLITICAL & SOCIAL LETTER.

THE HOUSE OF COMMONS AND FOREIGN POLICY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, Aug. 29.

Sir Edward Grey's refusal on principle to promise Mr. Dillon that nothing should be done in the recess to commit this country to the Trans-Persian Railway project is made the text of an interesting article in the *Nation* in which the writer deplores the present helplessness of the House of Commons in regard to the shaping of our foreign policy. What in effect, it is asked, is the use of the Parliament Act which makes the Commons nominally, at any rate, supreme in legislation if it is to lose all control over administration and the use of executive power. There can be no doubt, the *Nation* observes, that this growth of democratic institutions has been accompanied by an increasing reluctance to admit the Commons to a proper share in the control of foreign policy. But how is this to be remedied. The *Nation* does not seem altogether enamoured of the idea of a Commons' Foreign Affairs Committee which, I think, is Mr. Ponsonby's pet scheme. Such a committee, we are told, might issue useful reports, and provide a useful check on the work of our agents abroad. But it might also make foreign politics more of a mystery than before, and the smaller the committee, the more easily it could be dominated by a Minister of character and popularity. The *Nation* calls for more far-reaching changes. The consent of the Commons should be a necessary condition [of the validity of any treaty, whatever its nature. In the second place the doctrine of collective Cabinet responsibility is an anachronism and should go as fatal to the proper exercise by Parliament of its duties. National policy in all its departments should be a consistent whole, and if Parliament objects to one department, it ought to be able to criticise, and, if necessary, get rid of the offending Minister without jeopardising the success of other departments of which it approves. And, thirdly—and this is, perhaps, a necessary means to the change just mentioned—Ministers should become the Ministers and not the masters of Parliament. Behind all this may be seen a veiled attack on Sir Edward Grey, and it must be mortifying to men like Mr. Marangham to find that, in spite of all their onslaught on the present Foreign Minister, he is apparently more firmly fixed in the saddle than ever, so much so that if to-morrow there was to be a vacancy in the Premiership he is the man the King would in the first instance send for.

INDIA AND EMPIRE.

The Syndicate, which at the instance of Earl Grey has been formed to promote his ambitious scheme to utilize the Aldwych site in the Strand by erecting thereon an Imperial Palace, has issued a collection of Press opinions on the project. I have not been favoured with a copy, but I see that these expressions on the proposal are said to be uniformly favourable. I presume that the collection does not include the comments of the Indian Press. If, as I gather, India is to be shut out of the opinions of its Press, Indian and British, will, I magine, be uniformly unfavourable, for this is a matter on which we shall all agree. If the idea were merely to concentrate the clerical establishments of the various High Commissioners and Agents-General under one roof India would have no ground of complaint and this undertaking could very well be carried out by the "Dominion Governments" concerned without the help of Lord Grey and the "Gold Rags" who are associated with him in the matter. But something much more ambitious than this is contemplated. What is aimed at, we have been officially told, is a "notable symbol of Empire," a permanent exhibition of Empire products "besides accommodation not only for the official requirements of the Dominion Governments" but the commercial and social needs of their respective peoples. "How can there be a satisfactory exhibition of "Empire products" if the products of India are excluded? Lord Grey is a well-meaning man and desirous of being useful in his day and generation, but it is a pity that he does not think out things a little more carefully. It is not very creditable to the self-constituted mouth-piece of India in and out of the House of Parliament that so far they have uttered no word of protest against the way the position of India, as a unit and as some think by far the most important unit of the British Empire, has been ignored by the promoters of "The Dominion House." If Lord Crewe is not on the *qui vive*, for developments of this so-called Imperial movement, the sooner his attention is drawn to the question the better. It is the duty of the Government of India to make representations in a case of this sort if they have not already done so. There is no time to be lost if they are to intervene with effect. Delay may be dangerous. If the Indian authorities are to take action they should do so before the Cabinet is committed to recognition of the Grey Syndicate. It might to be made a *sine qua non* that they shall receive no assistance or encouragement from His Majesty's Government unless India is fairly treated."

THE DOMINIONS EXHIBITIONS.

What I have said about "The Dominion House" applies with equal, if not greater, force to the proposed "British Dominions Exhibition" of 1915, if as might be inferred from the title India is to be out of that also. Perhaps, however, it is not intended to make such a deplorable mistake and one newspaper, I see, says that the object of the exhibition will be "to show the people of these islands and visitors from the Overseas Dominions what every part of the British Empire can produce or manufacture, and to promote inter-Imperial trade." If the words "every part of the British Empire" mean as, of course, they should India all will be well. If not there is, I venture to suggest, only the course open to His Excellency the Viceroy, to Lord Curzon, Lord Roberts, and Lord Kitchner, who, it is announced, have joined the Grand Council, namely, to wash their hands of the whole affair

The fact that the great Canadian Lord Strathcona is President of the Exhibition and that the well-known Sir Peter Stewart Baron is Chairman of the Executive is certainly a little suspicious but we must wait and see.

THE OLYMPIC GAMES FUND.

Will the £100,000 required for the above be forthcoming? At present contributions are not coming in very fast, and a wet blanket has been thrown upon the movement from one or two unexpected quarters. I refer to the attitude which simultaneously, but quite independently, has been taken up by Mr. Frederic Harrison and the Headmaster of Sherborne (Mr. Nowell Smith.). Genuine healthy sport has no more ardent well-wisher than Mr. Frederic Harrison as may not be known by those who are only acquainted with him by his writings; but his right to be listened to on a matter of this sort is freely admitted by the organizers of the fund and the leader of English Positivism finds himself probably for the first time engaged in a fierce controversy without being abused in any way. He himself does not mind his words, and has no hesitation in saying of "all this stir about the Olympic Games three years hence" that it "stinks of gate-money and of professional pot-hunting." He pictures the army of profession, all coaches searching high and low for men having a special turn of speed or some knack in leaping a bar—" which is as often as not quite incompatible with an all-round athletic condition of body." He supposes the 10 per cent talent finally selected taken out of their usual lives to the detriment of their ordinary careers and then "put into the training-stable mill, just as if they were Derby colts." How, he asks, does this differ from being a "professional" preformance a kind of international circus? That this sort of thing is being done in other nations Mr. Harrison is aware. "It is as dismal an act of rivalry as the race in armaments which is crushing the life of the European Continent." America has a vastly greater aggregate wealth, than we possess and not ear-marked as ours by social habits. Our sport patrons might as well try to emulate the munificence of the Rockfellers and Carnegies. "And for what" continues Mr. Harrison, "is all this money wanted? In order to meet on equal terms foreign athletes who are not real amateurs, some of whom cannot be trusted to play the game with absolute fairness as competitors nor as spectators to behave like gentlemen with good human decency and self-control. Blackguardly yelling, graft and sharp practice will soon degrade our Olympia to the level of a mob at an old fashioned prized fight, the brutalities of which, Mr. Harrison slily adds, the presenthero of the music halls, Jack Johnson, is coming over to teach us.

The Duke of Westminster, as chairman of the Fund, reminds Mr. Harrison what England has lost in the fields of sport. Here is the Duke's list:—

Polo, America; Rackets, America, (Jack Soutar); Yachting, America; (holders of the Cup); Lawn Tennis (singles) New Zealand (A. F. Wilding); Lawn Tennis (Davis Cup) America; Tennis, America, (Jay Gould); Boxing, France and America, Billiards, Australia; Swimming, America and Australia, Rugby Football, S. Africa and N. Zealand; Lacrosse, Canada; Cycling, France and Germany; Trotting Horse, America, Running Horse, America; Horse Jumping, France and Russia; Fencing, France; Shooting (King's Prize), Canada; Skating, Sweden. Athletics, America and South Africa; Athletics 100 yards, America; Athletics 220 yards, America; Athletics 440 yards, America; Athletics 880 yards, America; Athletics Hurdles 120 yards, America; Athletics High Jump, America; Athletic Pole Jump, America; Putting the Weight, America; Throwing the Hammer, America.

The Duke genially says that Mr. Harrison is too good a sportsman to wish to "crab" the appeal and boldly offers him a bet that his own subscription will not be the last. Fancy offering Mr. Frederic Harrison a bet. It is only a Duke—and in England a duke can do no wrong—who would dare to make such an offer. The Headmaster of Sherborne writing two days before Mr. Harrison's letter says these modern pseudo-Olympic games are "rot" and the newspaper advertisement of them and the £100,000 fund for buying victories in them positively degrading. Sir Conan Doyle is making a spirited defence for the Fund, pointing out that only a portion of it is to be allocated to the Olympic games and that the nucleus will be devoted to the establishment of such a system of universal physical education as will be entirely outside the strictures which Mr. Harrison makes. But does the country need a system of universal physical education? Some people think that as it is we have rather too much physical education and that it is not in this line we have as a nation to fear our rivals.

THE SUPERABUNDANT SEX.

Those who think that suffragism in these much afflicted isles owes its existence to the excess of possible brides over the number of possible bridegrooms, will perhaps be confirmed in that impression by the interesting analysis that has been made of the census of England and Wales so far as ages are concerned by a well-known statistician, Mr. T. A. Welton. He deals with four quinquennial groups of ages—5-10; 10-15; 15-20; 20-30. I give only the figures relating to the latter group though, of course, many of our English girls marry before they are out of their teens; there were, I find, over 20,000 wives under twenty in England and Wales in 1911. The excess of the female population in the group 20-30 was in various districts as follows: Greater London and the nine largest provincial towns minus Newcastle, 225,729; residential places and health resorts, 74,437; towns where textile fabrics are manufactured 50,194; old towns which have not a very distinct individual character, 304,381, Newcastle, the Black Country and many other places where workers in iron, engineers, builders of ironships, glass and pottery-makers, ironminers, slate quarries, manufacturing chemists, &c. 7,668; seaports &c. 5,377; Northampton, Burton-on-Trent and certain other towns which are industrial but not concerned particularly with coal, iron and other heavy industries, 4,422; some rural districts (and a few urban) which contain residential elements or perhaps semi-sub-urban appendages of greater towns, 22,498; small urban districts, the occupations of the inhabitants of which are not disclosed, 6,072. In three cases

(*Countinued on page* 14.

The Bombay Gazette
LITERARY SUPPLEMENT.

BOMBAY—SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 13, 1913.

OUR SERIAL STORY.

A MAYFAIR MYSTERY.

LOVE, INTRIGUE, AND HIGH SOCIETY.

BY

J. B. HARRIS-BURLAND,

Author of "Workers in Darkness," "The House of the Soul," "The Gold Worshippers," "Life's Golden Web," &c., &c.

CHAPTER XXII (*continued*).

"Yes," said Champernowne, quietly, "I suppose I could consult Miss Kenyon. Well, I won't promise, Bleazby. I must think it over."

Lord Champernowne thought it over for many hours during the next two days. He had not spoken to Diana Kenyon since the day she had left him with her bitter reproaches ringing in his ears. But for a long time he had been conscious of a desire to see her In the depths of his heart there had been a secret longing to renew the friendship which had been cut short with a single cruel word. And now the opportunity had been given to him. His pride had forbidden him to seek her out and try and bridge the gulf that lay between them. But now he could approach her as an accredited ambassador from Bleazby. That was not the way Bleazby wished him to approach her, but the mere question of procedure was of little importance. To Diana Kenyon he could appear to be Bleazby's representative; to the outer world he could still be looked upon as a personal friend of Diana Kenyon.

"I'll do what you wish," he said to Bleazby, when he had come to a definite decision; "but I can't promise that Miss Kenyon will even consent to see me, or that if I see her she will take me into her confidence. Still, I will do my best."

Bleazby thanked him with a quiet smile. He had made it his business to find out something about Champernowne and Diana Kenyon, and had learnt as much of the village gossip as it was possible for a stranger to learn.

"I wonder what will come of it?" he said to himself, when he was alone. "If the girl still loves him, it may mean a desire on her part to help him on in his career. On the other hand, if he threw her over, she may wish for revenge."

But Bleazby came to the conclusion that Diana Kenyon was not the sort of woman to let her private feelings interfere with the success of her cause.

"It will simply throw dust in the eyes of the world," he thought, "and it will annoy Champernowne's wife. I sha'n't be sorry to do that."

So it came about that Lord Champernowne wrote a short and rather cold letter to Diana Kenyon, asking her if she would see him on a matter of business, and received a still shorter and colder reply to the effect that she was always at the offices of the Golden Light Guild between the hours of ten and twelve in the morning, and that if he would make an appointment she would do her best to make it fit in with her mornings' work. She began the letter, "Dear Lord Champernowne," and ended it, "Yours faithfully, Diana Kenyon."

Lord Champernowne was reading this business-like epistle for the third time in the library, when the door opened and his wife entered the room. He laid the letter down on the desk in front of him, and made no attempt to conceal it.

"Can I have a few words with you?" she asked, "I am leaving England, as you know, to-morrow."

"Yes, Mamie," he answered, quietly. "Sit down, won't you?"

She seated herself in a chair and took some papers out of a large leather vanity bag.

"I want to talk over business," she said, after a pause. "Otherwise I should not have troubled you."

"Of course not," he replied.

His wife had not spoken to him, had not come near him since the night of Higson's death. The great mansion in Park Lane was large enough for two people to live in it apart. The servants of course, knew that there had been a quarrel, but the Dowager Lady Champernowne knew nothing. Mamie had made all arrangements for her departure without consulting her husband, and he had not tried to force his society upon her. But the situation was intolerable—dangerous because of the sick woman upstairs—and Champernowne was glad that it was going to come to an end.

"You will want money while I am away," she said, speaking in a hard business-like voice. "I have made arrangements for ten thousand pounds to be paid into your account on the first of every month. I paid in thirty thousand pounds for incidental expenses."

"Thank you", he said, quietly. "It was kind of you to think of the reward I have offered."

"Yes I was thinking of that. With regard to the income, I shall expect you to pay everything out of it, and to see that your mother has as many clothes and jewels as she cares to order. It is on her account that I am making you such a large allowance."

"I am grateful to you; her happiness is dear to me."

"And to me also. Otherwise I should not be here."

He nodded, and then, as he looked at her white, lined face and the dark circles round her eyes, he felt sorry for her. He wondered if he had done all that was possible to bridge the gulf between them. Ought he not to make one last effort to clear himself? She was going away from him for a long time.

"I must make one stipulation with regard to the money," she continued "and that is that you do not use any of it for political purposes. You must promise me that on your word of honour."

"I promise," he said in a low voice. and then he blurted out: "Mamie, must we part like this? Can't we be friends."

She shook her head and rose to her feet.

"It is quite impossible," she answered coldly. "Please do not talk about it. I came to discuss business—"

"Isn't this the greatest business of all," he broke in, fiercely—"our happiness? Things can not go on as they are—it is impossible. When you come back next summer—"

"I shall not come back next summer," she replied.

"But my mother? She will guess the truth. You must come back. I insist upon it. We cannot go on like this, year after year."

"It will not be for very long," she answered.

He covered his face with his hands and shuddered.

"This is horrible," he muttered. "Why should we both suffer like this?"

"Because we have both made a mistake," she answered. "It is the law of Nature that we suffer for mistakes. Well, I am going on board about noon to-morrow. We shall go straight to the Mediterranean I shall write to your mother—regularly. She will tell you of my movements."

He did not speak. He still sat there with his head buried in his hands.

"I am taking a doctor and his wife with me," she went on, quietly. "The woman is quite charming. The doctor may be useful, in case"—she laughed—"in case of sea-sickness."

Then she moved forward a pace and looked at the letter which was lying on the writting-table.

"I see you correspond with Miss Kenyon," she said, calmly.

"Yes—on business. You can read the letter."

"I do not wish to," she answered. "But it is wise of you not to let the acquaintance drop. One of these days you will be able to marry her, if she will have you."

"Mamie," he said, rising to his feet, "how can you? It is brutal, wicked, to talk like that."

"No, it is common sence," she replied. "Well, I will wish you good-bye."

She turned and moved slowly towards the door. She had not even held out her hand to him. Rage at her treatment of him, pity for her illness, struggled for mastery in his brain.

"Mamie," he cried, "for the love of Heaven—Mamie, you don't know what you are doing."

She turned and looked at him for a few seconds without speaking. Her lips opened as if she intended to speak. Then she turned again and hurried from the room. Champernowne walked to the closed door and stood there motionless with his fingers on the handle. Then he went slowly back to his writting-table, picked up Diana Kenyon's letter, and laid it down again. For a few minutes he paced up and down the long room. Then he paused opposite a portrait of his wife that hung upon the wall.

"May Heaven have mercy," he whispered aloud, "upon us both."

CHAPTER XXIII.

Sir John Horsington, Leader of the Opposition, sat alone in a private sitting-room in the small and only hotel at Blackstone-on-sea. He was a short, sturdy man of fifty, with a most carefully-trimmed grey beard and piercing blue eyes. He wore a suit of blue serge, a flannel-collar, and thick boots studded with nails. His expression was that of a man who is remarkably pleased with himself. And, as a matter of fact, he had every reason to look at the world through rose-tinted glasses, for he had just done a round on the golf-links which had totalled no more than 92, and he had never in his life been round any links before under 96. There had been one exceptionally good hole, which had been done in two under "bogey."

Perhaps that is why Sir John Horsington, who, on rising in the morning and looking out of the window at grey skies and an interminable sketch of sand-hills, had decided that he would never spend a week-end at Black stone on-Sea again, had now come to the conclusion that it was quite a decent little place. It had come on to rain, and the outlook from the window was cold and cheerless in the twilight. But Sir John Horsington had enjoyed his tea and was now indulging in a good cigar. In a few minutes the blinds would be drawn and he would continue the reading of a sensational novel—Sir John's idea of complete mental rest.

"No reporters here," he said to himself, stretching his legs towards the fire; "letters once a day—no telephone—excellent place—except for the cooking." He extended his hand for his novel, found the place where he had left off, and settled himself back in his chair.

Then suddenly he heard the sound of a motor. It stopped by the hotel, and Sir John rose to his feet and went to the window.

"Richards, I expect," he muttered. "Hang the fellow! Can't one get a single week-end in peace?"

He pressed his face close to the glass, and saw an elderly man alight from a big limousine car. It was certainly not Richards, his private secretary. Then the door of the hotel opened and the light streamed out on the old man's face.

"Merciful heavens!" muttered Sir John. "It's Malfray!"

Sir John turned quickly away from the window, and there was a look of triumph in his eyes. Then it died away, and he shrugged his shoulders.

"Stopped for petrol, I expect," he thought.

"Or perhaps for a meal. I wonder if the landlord will tell him I'm here."

The door opened and the landlord entered the room.

"A gentleman wishes to know if he can see you, sir," he said.

"Who is it?" queried Horsington.

"Didn't give no name, sir. An old gentleman, who's just come up in a car. Shall I ask him his name, sir?"

"No," Sir John answered, sharply, "His name doesn't matter. I can see him."

The landlord retired, and soon ushered Lord Malfray into the room.

"Whatever brings you here" queried Sir John, shaking hands.

"Chance," replied Malfray, who had motored down to Blackstone on purpose to have an interview with the leader of the Opposition—an interview which would never reach the ears of the public. "Pure chance, Horsington, Something has gone wrong with the car. and it is possible I may have to stay the night here. I asked if there was anyone else staying in the inn, and the landlord mentioned your name with some pride. A quiet little place this."

"Yes," Horsington said, with a smile. "Well let me help you off with your coat, Malfray. Then I dare say you'd like some food."

Sir John Horsington relieved the old man of his heavy fur coat, and moved the most comfortable chair in the room a little nearer to the fire. Lord Malfray seated himself, and leaning forward, held out his hands to the cheerful blaze.

"I wanted to get to Brighton to-night," he said, after a pause.

"Where have you come from?" quired Horsington.

"Portsmouth—just beyond Portsmouth."

A faint smile flickered across Horsington's face. The main road from Portsmouth to Brighton lay twenty miles to the north of Blackstone-on-sea. The road that passed through the little village led to nowhere in particular. It was evident that Lord Malfray had either lost his way, or had turned aside from the route with a definite object in view.

"Do you play golf?" queried Horsington, after a pause.

"Er—no—I'm afraid I've had to give that up."

"That's pity. I went round in ninety-two this afternoon. I think I could borrow some clubs for you, if you like to have a turn in the morning."

"No, thank you, Horsington. Age creeps on. By the by, I did not give my name to the landlord, and my chauffeur had orders to speak of me as 'Mr. Roland,' my family name. I think, if you don't mind——"

"Oh, certainly," laughed Horsington. "You are very wise. It is hard in these days to get away from the local agent of a big paper, and the local snapshot photographers. Now what about food?"

"I did not lunch till half-past two, and I do not eat anything between lunch and dinner."

Sir John Horsington filled a large pipe and lit his tobacco. Lord Malfray leant back in his chair and stroked his grey beard thoughtfully. For more than a minute there was silence, and then the Leader of the Opposition began to talk about golf. He talked for a quarter of an hour, and Lord Malfray listened politely, interposing a remark now and again to show that he was not asleep. As a matter of fact the long motor drive in the keen air had made him very drowsy, and he had no inclination for talking-business till he had had a good dinner. It was after dinner that the aged statesman was generally at his best.

Golf was followed by a discussion on doctors introduced by Lord Malfray. Then art and literature each had their turn. Literature led back, by a devious route, to golf again, and before Sir John had finished describing in detail the succession of brilliant strokes that had enabled him to break his record, the servant entered and asked if Mr. Roland would have his dinner in the coffee-room.

"No, in here," Sir John answered. "And tell Mr. Timms that I want a bottle of the old port he sent me up last night."

"And please what about the shuvrer, sir?"

"One point of beer," said Lord Malfray, "and whatever he likes to eat."

Dinner was an agreeable meal, and the illustrated papers would have given a handsome sum for a photograph of these two men—who could scarcely find words bad enough for each other in public life—seated over their wine in the cosy parlour of a small country inn, chatting of mutual friends, laughing at each other's jests, telling stories of their Eton days. There was nearly a generation between them, but they made much of the fact that they had both been at the same public school. It was almost as though they wished to find some common link to bind them more closely together.

It was not till the remains of the dinner had been cleared away, and they had smoked for some minutes in silence, that Lord Malfray introduced the business for which he had motored seventy-two miles on a cold autumn day.

"This has been a most enjoyable evening," he said, slowly, "and do you know, Horsington, I have been wondering if this game of party politics is worth the candle."

* * * * *

"How are you?" said Lord Champernowne, in a calm, even voice. "You look first rate."

Diana Kenyon smiled—the polite smile of a woman who has received a compliment from an almost total stranger.

"Work suits me, I think," she replied. "It ought to suit everyone." And she looked inquiringly at his haggard face.

"Work in moderation," he said, quietly. "How are your mother and father? I have not been able to get down to Maiden Tolhurst for a long time."

"They are both quite well, thank you. And your wife?"

"She is not very well. She is going to winter abroad."

"I am sorry to hear that, Lord Champernowne—very sorry."

There was a note of genuine sympathy in her voice, and he was grateful to her for it. It was almost as though she had said, "I am sorry—for your sake."

"Yes; she sailed the day before yesterday on her yacht. She is going into the Mediterranean. I do not suppose she will be back till May. Well, I think I told you in my letter that Bleazby wished me to have a talk with you."

"Yes—won't you sit down?"

Lord Champernowne seated himself in a chair, and for a few seconds he looked at her without speaking. Her appearance had certainly changed since he had last seen her. She seemed considerably older, and though she was as beautiful as she had ever been, there was a hard, business-like expression about her mouth and eyes—the kind of expression that is found on the faces of women who control large organizations, and whose mental activity is a continual drain upon their bodily strength.

"Mrs. Asberry," said Diana, after a pause, in which a faint colour had come into her white cheeks, "is going to retire from the secretaryship of the Guild. Her health won't stand the work any longer. I am going to take her place. As a matter of fact, I have taken her place already, though she is still the nominal secretary."

"Take care your health doesn't break down as well," he replied.

She smiled and shrugged her shoulders. She wished to avoid the personal note in the conversation, but Lord Champernowne seemed determined to introduce it. She was secretary of the Golden Light Guild, and he was a member of the present Government. They could only meet on the common ground of politics.

"You have a suggestion to make to me?" She said, coldly.

"I will explain my position," he said, resting his chin on his hands and staring at the threadbare carpet. "Bleazby wishes me to negotiate with you, because I am supposed to be a friend of yours. You mustn't look angry; I am merely telling you Bleazby's point of view. He thinks that as it is well known that you and I came from the same village, my visits to see you will be looked upon as purely social visits. So I wish you to understand, before we discuss business, that I am ostensibly here for the purpose of—of—"

"Paying a social call," she broke in sharply. "Well, as we are alone, Lord Champernowne, we need hardly keep up that fiction."

"I don't altogether agree with you," he said, nervously. "I think we ought to give some colour to Bleazby's idea, that we ought—well, to talk about ourselves first, and discuss business afterwards."

The flush deepened on her face, and she looked at the clock which stood on the mantelpiece.

"I can only give you a quarter of an hour," she said, curtly. "If you have any important business to discuss, there is no time to be wasted on small talk."

"Well, my business boils down to this," he said, in an even voice. "There may be another General Election very soon. Bleazby will, I think, be glad of your help It is given, absolutely and honestly, in every constituency, he will introduce a Bill giving a vote to every woman who would be entitled to it if she were a man, and will do his utmost to get the Bill passed into law. That in a nutshell is the whole business."

"It is hardly so simple as you think," she replied with a smile.

"Of course, there is a great deal to be discussed, and it is probable that the opportunity may not arise for discussing it. There may be no General Election in the near future. What I have told you is for your ears alone. Until it is publicly announced, you must consider it as an absolute secret. You must not breathe a word of it, even to your own colleagues. I have stated a suppositious case, and I only expect a conditional reply."

"I can give it you," she answered, quietly. "We shall be willing to give our support to any party that will give a vote to every woman who would be entitled to it if she were a man. That offer was definitely declined at the last election."

"Yes, but at the next election the circumstances may be different. I may say that they are almost certain to be different. It is probable—mind you, this is for your ears alone—that the Socialists and Labour members will stand alone at the next General Election. Your work lies among the poorer classes of the community, and I know that you have power over the women of those classes. You may help us to fight and win the greatest battle that has ever been fought on the field of politics. If we do win, you shall have your reward. Women's suffrage will be part of our programme—an important part. That is all the business I wish to discuss with you to-day. I have put it bluntly, without beating about the bush, because you have very little time to spare me. Later on, when the situation is more definite, the details can be discussed by you and Bleazby, and the leaders of both sides. Now, about yourself, Miss Kenyon?"

"I do not wish to speak about myself," she answered, quietly.

He laughed nervously.

"There are still a few more minutes," he said. "I did not intend to talk business at all to-day.

"But that was your excuse for coming," she answered, coldly. "I should not have consented to see you except on business."

He stared at the small fire that was burning in the grate, and for a few moments there was silence.

"I came to you as a friend," he blurted out at last, "in the hope that business—the possible chance of our fighting together in a common cause might forge a link of friendship—forge together the link that has been broken."

"It is impossible," she answered, gently. "I must please ask you to go, Lord Champernowne. You ought not to have come here. I should not have asked you to come, if I had not thought that by now you had learnt self-control. Please go."

"If you knew how I want a friend," he continued, "I think you would have pity on me. I am surrounded by enemies, but I have no friend except my mother and she is so ill that I cannot go to her for help or sympathy."

"You have your wife Lord Champernowne."

"My wife?" he queried. Then he laughed bitterly.

"You have William Bleazby—an honest, goodhearted man."

"Bleazby—yes; but a man. There are things one cannot speak of to one's men friends."

Diana Kenyon rose to her feet.

"There are things," she said, slowly, "that you cannot speak of to a woman that you once asked to be your wife Lord Champernowne. Please go. This is all very painful to me—painful, I am sure, to both of us."

"Diana," he pleaded "can't you forget the wretched past? Can't we be just friends—fellow-workers? We shall be that. If you only knew how I wish for your good opinion—for a kind word from you! My wife—"

He paused, and moistened his dry lips with his tongue.

"Pleased do not speak—of your wife," she broke in fiercely. "You have quarrelled with her, and so you have come to me. I did not think you were that sort of man."

The colour came into his cheeks.

"You don't—thing that of me, do you" he faltered. "I wish you to forgive the past—I wish you to forget it. I only ask you to look upon me as someone you once knew and respected—someone who was once your friend."

"Such a friendship is impossible," she replied, slowly. "You must see that it is impossible."

"Do you still believe that I am a coward" he said, fiercely.

"I would rather not answer that question, Lord Champernowne. Heaven forbid that I should judge you."

"Yet judged me once. Do you still endorse that judgment?"

"My reason endorses it," she replied. "And perhaps you think that I murdered Higson to silence him—effectively—for ever."

"If I had believed that," she answered, "I would not have consented to see you, however urgent and important your business might have been."

"Perhaps," he said, bitterly, "you think that I am too great a coward to commit a crime."

"You are talking nonsense," she said, coldly, "for all the world as if you were a hysterical woman. Lord Champernowne you must please go, and you must not come again, unless you promise me on your word of honour that you will talk of nothing but political affairs."

He looked at her for a few moments in silence. Then he laughed.

"I promise you that," he replied, "on my word of honour. I ask your pardon for anything I may have said to hurt or annoy you. I may tell Bleazby, then, that if things turn out as we expect, the Golden Light Guild will be open to discuss the offer I mentioned just now?"

"Yes, Lord Champernowne. Good morning."

She held out her hand, and he scarcely did more than touch it with his fingers.

When he had left the room she seated herself at her table and picked up a grey suede glove. She looked at it for a few seconds; then, as if moved by a sudden impulse, she pressed it to her lips, and flinging it from her to the floor, burst into tears. Five minutes later, when Mrs. Asberry entered the room, she found her colleague still seated at the table, her head bowed between her arms; and her shoulders quivering in a paroxysm of grief.

CHAPTER XXIV.

Mirabelle, Dowager Countess of Champernowne, had just been wheeled back from the salon, where she had been holding a reception to celebrate her birthday. All her old friends had been present, and many new ones. The great room, with its six tall windows looking out on the Park, had been crowded—inconveniently crowded in the opinion of some of the guests. But Lady Champernowne, invalid though she was, still had a passion for crowds, and she had spent a very pleasant afternoon. The music had been quite perfect; her dress, worn for the first time, had been more splendid than the dress of any other woman in the room; she had talked and laughed till she was tired, and a big table was heaped up with the presents that had been given to her—flowers, books, trinkets, costly trifles that appeal to women who already have everything in the world that they want.

She was still excited, and her eyes glittered feverishly, as the two nurses undressed her, and lifted her back into her bed. She continued to talk, almost without ceasing, to describe the women's clothes, to chatter about the presents.

Then the reaction came, and she suddely relapsed into silence. She closed her eyes, and a grey mist seemed to float across her memory, shutting out the brilliant scene she had just left, closing down on the smart costumes and the glitter of the crystal chandeliers, and the scent of the flowers, and the echoing strains of sweet music. She only saw the nurses moving noiselessly about the room, the bed in which she spent so large a part of her life. She only remembered that she was a poor stricken invalid, and that perhaps long years of illness lay before her.

It was in hours like these—hours in which abject depression followed close on the heels of some unusual exertion or excitement, that hope of recovery ebbed very low in Lady Champernowne's heart. It was then that she began to suspect that everyone was keeping the truth from her, that she was a victim of a gigantic conspiracy to buoy her up with false hopes. Her volatile nature, which could find pleasure in such trifles as fine clothes and the chatter of other women as empty-headed as herself, was gradually being crushed beneath the increasing burden of the days. An old and horrible form of torture consisted in placing weight after weight on the victim's body till the life was slowly crushed out of it. In the same way Fate was placing weight, day upon day; and week upon week, and month upon month on the heart of this sick woman crushing it slowly down from the sunlight of hope into the darkness of despair. She fought bravely against the feeling of depression; there were times when she threw it off altogether. But it returned, with added weight, with, steady and relentless force.

"I shall never get well," said Lady Champernowne to herself, as she opened her eyes and saw her maid carefully clothing the lay figure by the window in a dress that had only just arrived. And then she laughed aloud, and the nurses, who had been busy in other parts of the room, turned and smiled.

"Stop that foolery, Louise," said Lady Champernowne, in a low, angry voice. "I am not in the mood for that just now."

"But, m'lady," the girl explained, "you sent word——"

"Oh, go on with it if it please you. It dosen't give me any pleasure at all."

The maid looked inquiringly at the head nurse, who nodded. Sir Charles had said that every effort must be made to cheer the patient up in these moments of depression, and experience had shown that a new frock was the most effective form of stimulant.

"The dress is hideous," said Lady Champernowne, when the costume had been carefully fitted on to the model. "Take it off, Louise, and send it back to Dalbiac. I won't have it."

The maid began to slowly unfasten the dress. Then there was a knock at the door, and the nurse, after a whispered communication with someone outside admitted Lord Champernowne.

"Well, mother, dear," he said, seating himself on the bed, and assuming the cheerful voice which had become almost a habit in her presence. "It's all over, thank goodness. I can see that you're quite tired out. You ought to have left a couple of hours ago."

"When I had got my presents?" she queried, stroking his hand. "Oh, Jack, that would have looked so bad."

"Not so bad as you look now, mother dear. Well, what do you think of our new friends?"

Lady Champernowne laughed. Then she looked at the maid and two nurses.

"Too funny for words," she whispered, and in louder voice, "Louise, I don't want you any longer."

Lord Champernowne did not think them funny at all, but he seized eagerly at the opportunity of giving his mother some amusement. When the maid had left the room, they began to discuss the Socialists and their wives with some freedom, and Lady Champerdowne laughed till the tears ran down her face.

"That old guy, Mrs. Jones," she chuckled, "or was it Mrs. Smith?—I can't remember their names. I mean the old thing with the yellow wig and the red dress that must have been made quite ten years ago. And her jewels—a great necklace of amethysts."

Lord Champernowne smiled, but he was not pleased at this particular instance of his mother's humour. The nurses giggled and left the room.

"It was Mrs. Jones," he said, when he was alone with his mother. "Jones is one of our best men—certain of a seat in the next Cabinet—probably in this if there are any changes. I think he had a chat with you."

"Yes, a lanky fellow in a frock-coat. He used to be a miner; he told me so. He talked about accidents in the mines, and strikes. I didn't care for him at all. He seemed to think that I was to blame for the accidents."

"Oh, he's a rough sort of fellow, but a man who has to be reckoned with."

"Well, I was very sweet to him and his guy of a wife."

"Of course, mother, dear; you couldn't be any thing else."

Lady Champernowne closed her eyes and smiled. She knew very well that her son only spoke out of the kindness of his heart. She was quite aware that long months of illness were turning her into an ill-natured and sour-tempered woman. Her charm of manner, which had made her one of the most popular hostesses in the country, and had blinded everyone to her faults of selfishness and vanity, was fast disappearing under the changed conditions of her life. There are some women that are sweetened by a long illness, women who grow more kinds and gentle, as they learn the bitter lesson of suffering, women who are purified in the fierce furnace of pain. But Lady Champernowne was not one of these woman.

"Jack," she whispered, after a moment's silence, "how long are things to go on like this?"

"What do you mean, mother dear?"

"How long am I to be a cripple? Sir Charles is always naming some date when I shall be able to get up and try and walk. Then just before the time comes, he says I had better wait a little longer, and names another date. And so it goes on, month after month. I am losing hope, Jack, and that will be a terrible loss to me. I don't think, Jack, that if I lose it entirely, I shall have the strength to go on living."

"Dear little mother, you must not talk like that," he said, tenderly. "There is no reason why you should talk like that. You are getting gradually better—every day. It is a longer business than Sir Charles thought at first. I know how hard it is for you, dearest, but you must try and be patient. I dare say if Sir Charles let you try and get up now, you would soon be able to walk and get about. But you would never be quite well all your life, and we want you to be quite well—just as you were before."

She looked at him for a few seconds without speaking. Then she smiled.

"What a dear, kind boy you are," she whispered, "and what a clever boy, too. I am so proud of you. I had a long talk with old Malfray this afternoon. He said that you would be certain to be Prime Minister one of these days."

Lord Champernowne laughed—a little harshly.

"You must take Malfray's opinion with a grain of salt," he replied. "He rarely says what he thinks. He would tell you that that is one of the secrets of success."

"Jack, dear, it is not kind of you to talk like that of a man who has done so much for you"

"Malfray has done nothing for me," Champernowne replied, "I owe a great deal to Bleazby, but nothing to Lord Malfray. Well, we won't worry about either of them now. What are you going to write to Mamie, mother, dear?"

"I think I shall go out and join her after Christmas. You'll come, too, won't you, Jack?"

"I'm afraid it will be quite impossible. There is a good deal of political unrest. Storms are brewing. I'm afraid I shall have to stick close to my work."

"Mamie will be terribly disappointed. Jack, dear, I don't think you realize how ill she is."

"I do," he replied, in a low voice; "and, of course, if she gets worse I shall throw up everything and go out to her. But not at present. Sir Charles tells me that—that there is no danger—that if she keeps in a warm climate she will probably get quite well and strong again."

Lady Champernowne looked at him anxiously, and tears came into her eyes. She had long guessed that there was something wrong between these two—the two she cared most for in the world—but she had been afraid to put her thoughts into words.

"Jack, dear," she said, after a pause, "have you heard from Mamie lately?"

"No, not for some time," he replied.

Again there was silence. Lady Champernowne groped for his hand, found it, and held it in her thin white fingers.

"Jack, dear," she whispered, "I have a secret to tell you. Mamie asked me to say nothing about it for a fortnight—said that she would write to you herself. That was a fortnight ago, and she has not written. Jack, my dearest boy, bend down your head. I want to whisper in your ear."

Lord Champernowne bent down his head, and his mother threw her arms round his neck and kissed him. Then she whispered something in his ear—something that sent the colour surging into his face, and made his heart beat like a hammer and stared a singing in his ears.

"Mother, dear," he whispered. "No, no, I can't believe it. Mamie would have written to me. There is some mistake"

"No Jack, my boy," Lady Champernowne replied. "Now you know—why you must go to her—why we both must go to her. I may go before Christmas. I shall not come back till April. Oh, Jack, my dearest, let us pray that it will be a son."

The wretched man remained motionless, his mother's arms still clasped about his neck. He was afraid to move, lest she should see his face. The news—that splendid news which should give a moment of supreme joy to every man, and the greatest and most glorious hopes to the head of an old and historic family, had broken upon him like a thunder clap, dazing his senses, and rendering him incapable of speech or thought. In an instant, in the twinkling of an eye, everything had changed. All the old world, the old life, as he knew it, had been swept away from under his feet. He could not fully grasp the meaning of what had happened. But he knew that there would be a stupendous change in everything.

His mother misinterpreted his silence. She thought that he was afraid—for his wife's sake.

"Jack, dear," she whispered, "there is nothing to be frightened of—nothing, my darling."

The words roused him to his senses. He kissed her passionately, and then rose to his feet.

"This is splendid!" he cried. "Great news! Glorious, little mother, glorious! I was a fool to be afraid. I must go out there at Christmas. My work can look after itself. A son? Of course it will be a son. Poor Denis! It will be a blow in the eye for him."

Lady Champernowne laughed through her tears.

"It must be a son," she said. "It would be dreadful to be a grandmother just for the sake of a silly little girl—a grandmother, Jack. Oh, how horrible!" And she covered her face with her hands. "And I was only forty-five to-day."

"You don't look an hour more than thirty," he replied, glad to take the conversation down from its high plane of tragedy and pathos. "You will never look any older. You will always be young and beatiful—the sweetest and most beautiful woman in the world."

The door opened, and a servant entered with a letter on a salver.

"For his lordship," she said.

Champernowne took the letter from the salver and glanced at the handwriting.

"It is from Mamie," he said, quietly, when the servant had left the room "I think, mother, dear, if you don't mind, I'll go and read it downstairs. I will come back later on."

He kissed her tenderly, and made his way downstairs to the library. Then he seated himself in a chair before the fire, and leant forward, with his elbows resting on his knees, and the unopened letter in his hand. He was almost afraid to open it—afraid to read the message from the woman who had left him without so much as a kind word, the woman who was soon to be bound to him by the greatest of all human ties.

"It will bring us closer together," he thought. "It will bridge the gulf between us. She will forgive and forget Her love for me will return. I shall

...n to love her as the mother of my ...ild. There will be a great change—...e beginning of a new life."

...So his thoughts ran on, and not till ten ...inutes had elapsed did he open the ...velope.

"Dear Jack," the letter ran, "I expect ...ur mother has told you the news by ...w. I asked her to tell you a fortnight ...fter she received my letter, if I had ...ot written to you in the meantime. I ...ould not write myself to you. I ought ...ot, perhaps, I should have the ...ourage, but I find that I am a coward.

"I do not wish you to come out and ...oin me at Christmas. But I should ...ke your mother to come, and I am ...oing to return to Southampton to fetch ...er. At present, this change in our lives ...an make no difference to either of us. ...fterwards—well, it is idle to look into ...he future.

"For a few days there was a great joy ...n my heart—the joy of hope. But now, ...ack, I am afraid—terribly afraid. I ...ave no fear of death, but an intense ...nd horrible fear for the future hap...ess of my child. It does not seem to ...e that a child born of such a marriage ...ers has been can possibly grow up ...into such a man as a mother hopes to ...have as a son, or such a woman as a ...mother hopes to have as a daughter. ...Perhaps these are idle and foolish fears. ...I do not know. I only know that they ...are very real to me just now.

"I am quite well, and the warmth ...and sunshine have done wonders for me. ...Please do not come out at Christmas ...Please do not judge me harshly because ...I have written this letter.

"I pray every night of my life that ...something may happen to bring us to...gether again. Perhaps this child will be ...an answer to my prayer. But I am ...afraid; there is no joy in my heart—...only fear—because I am Your ...Wife."

Lord Champernowne read the letter through, and then sat motionless, staring at the last few words. In his own heart there was no joy. He, too, was afraid. But, unlike his wife, he could give no reason for his fears. It was simply a vague dread of some impending disaster.

CHAPTER XXV.

Lord Champernowne sat alone at his Christmas dinner in the great banqueting-hall of Maiden Tolhurst—alone with the portraits of his dead ancestors.

A huge fire of logs blazed in the wide open hearth, and the lights of a hundred candles sparkled like stars in the gloom of the immense room. The stone walls were hung with tattered flags and pieces of mediæval armour. Here and there were swords and halberds and rapiers, arranged in patterns—a grim form of decoration that had appealed to men in the days when weapons were the most precious possessions of rich and poor alike. In the centre of the apartment, on a carpet that was a mere oasis in the midst of a great desert of stone flooring, stood the old refectory table. It was covered with glass and silver, but there was no tablecloth to hide the polished oak of its thick boards. The chair, in which Lord Champernowne sat, was of massive oak as big as a throne, and most uncomfortable for anyone who was not clad in armour. This room alone, of all the rooms in Maiden Tolhurst, had never been modernized, and had been kept practically unchanged for four centuries. The very armorial bearings, hung along the oak rafters and carved on the great stone mantelpiece were dim and old. In other parts of the house these emblems were repaired once in every ten years.

This room was often not used for meals by the family when they were alone, and only occasionally when they had visitors; but it had appealed to Lord Champernowne's fancy on this Christmas night—the one night in all the year in which a man ought not to dine alone. He might have stayed in town, and a dozen houses would have welcomed him. He had refused a score of invitations in country mansions. Bereft of both wife and mother, he had determined, with a certain grim obstinacy, to spend the day by himself, and to spend it in such a way that his loneliness would be complete and absolute. It was for this reason that he had chosen to dine in the great hall, instead of in the cheerful white panelled room on the south side of the house.

The meal was over, and the servants had departed to their own festivities. Lord Champernowne had drunk a single glass of port, and then lit a cigarette. The thin blue smoke of it drifted up to the oak rafters that had watched five hundred armed men sit down to their Christmas dinner, and had seen tears and laughter were mingled in her voice, then leap from their seats and rush towards the door, sword in hand, eager to beat off the enemy at their gates. Outside the house a bitter north wind howled and blustered over a frozen world. But so thick were the walls, and so well furnished the doors and windows, that no breath of its fury penetrated to the warmth inside. The very smoke of Lord Champernowne's cigarette rose in a thin, straight line.

"I will decide to-night," he thought, resting his elbows on the table, and looking at the portrait of Sir Philip Tolhurst, who had gone as near to wrecking the fortunes of the family as any member of it since the days when property was held by the sword. "And this is the place to decide. Shall I leave things as they are, or shall I go out into the open and fight my enemy? That will mean death or victory. But even complete and absolute ruin will be little worse than the present state of things."

It was the old question, but it had recently presented itself to Lord Champernowne in a new light. The last time he had thrashed the matter out, there had only been his wife and his mother to think of. Now there was soon to be a third. The health, the intellect, perhaps even the very existence of his child must depend on the mother's state of mind during the next few months. It was his duty to do all in his power to regain the confidence, the affection of his wife. There could be no reconciliation so long as this shadow lay over his life. His wife, the mother of his child, believed not only that he had killed Evelyn Scott, but that he had committed another crime to destroy the evidence of the first, and that he had even attempted the life of Boanerges Scott. So long as she believed this she could not have a single moment's peace or happiness.

The additional reason for coming out into the open to fight Boanerges Scott was counterbalanced, however, by an additional reason for allowing things to remain as they were. Lord Champernowne could not forget that the death of Arthur Higson would appear in a very different light when it was known that the detective was aware of the bargain that he, Lord Champernowne, had made with the footman Greenhead.

"I am a coward," said Champernowne to himself as he rose from his chair and walked towards the fireplace. "I wonder the very armour doesn't fall from the walls and crush me. Afraid to fight. I, who have come of a race of fighting men!"

A door at the far-end of the banqueting-hall opened, and a footman obviously annoyed at being disturbed at his Christmas dinner, came towards him, with a card on a salver. Lord Champernowne looked at the card and smiled. It bore the name of Boanerges Scott.

Boanerges Scott! It almost seemed as though Fate had sent the man to him on this Christmas night, as though Fate had driven him to an instant decision. If he refused to see the financier, matters might still remain as they were at present. If the interview took place, there could only be one result—the flinging down of the gauntlet, the challenge to combat, war to the death.

All this passed through the mind of Lord Champernowne in the space of a single second. In two seconds he had decided.

"I will see Mr. Scott," he said, quietly "Please show him in here."

Yes, it was here he would see the man—not in one of the comfortable rooms with their Jacobean panelling, with their furniture by Chippendale and Sheraton, with their soft thick carpets and big modern settees and easy-chairs. This was the place to talk over matters with Boanerges Scott—the great hall that breathed an atmosphere of days when men fought, and held their possessions by the sword. These weapons on the stone walls, the faded armorial bearings over the mantelpiece, the tattered banners that had been carried into the thick of battle, and borne out again with honour—all spoke of conflict This stern fragment of the past, older by four centuries than any other part of the building, was the place where a man ought to be able to fight, if the blood of his ancestors was still in his veins.

It was a long distance from the banqueting-hall to the main entrance on the south side of the house, and nearly three minutes elapsed before the heavy oak door swung open and Boanerges Scott entered. Lord Champernowne, who was still standing with his back to the blazing fire of logs, did not move to greet his visitor. The financier, clad in a fur coat that reached to his feet, called out "A merry Christmas," presumably for the benefit of the footman who had shown him into the room.

"Why have you come here?" queried Champernowne, curtly.

"To wish you a "Merry Christmas," sneered Scott, "I am staying with my father and mother at the Wood Leaze Farm. Their society is apt to pall after a few hours. They announced a prayer meeting. I motored over to see you."

"Well, I am glad you have come. It will save me the trouble of writing to you."

"Yes, and there are some things it is so much better not to put on paper."

He took off his coat, and flinging it over the back of an enormous oak chair seated himself, and leant back against the soft fur.

"Your chairs are hard," he said, after a pause.

"They were made for a hard race of men," Champernowne replied.

The financier laughed.

"Not for their degenerate descendants," he said, taking a cigar from his case and cutting off the end. "It is odd how the old families always move on the downward grade. It is left for the new folk—the despised *nouveaux riches*—to produce men in the twentieth century."

A faint colour came into Lord Champernowne's face but he was not ill pleased at the taunt. Every expression of hatred and contempt on Scott's part would only strengthen him in his determination to fight.

"An interesting room this," said Scott, lighting his cigar; "but it is rather like speaking in a public hall, I suppose there is no chance of our being overheard?"

"None whatever."

"That gallery up there," Scott continued, looking at the old minstrels' gallery at the far-end of the room; "a great deal of it is in darkness. I suppose if anyone were listening there you would not know?"

"The door into it is locked," Champernowne replied. "It is always kept locked, and the key is in my safe with other keys that are not used. But even if the door were open, you need have no fear. The servants are having their Christmas dinner in their own hall, on the other side of the house. None of them are likely to leave the festivities for a couple of hours."

"H'm!" said Scott, thoughtfully. "Well, I'm glad I've seen this apartment. My father was speaking of it to-day. But I hardly thought I'd find you dinning here alone Not the sort of place I'd have chosen if I'd had no company."

"Is it not?" Champernowne queried, mechanically.

He was hardly listening to the financier. He was thinking of the last time they had met, wondering if Boanerges Scott had come here to make another attempt on his life. His eyes wandered to the weapons on the wall, helm and sword and cuirass twinkling in the light of the candles. Within reach of his hand, hanging on a nail thrust into the stone of the mantelpiece, there was a more modern weapon, a silver-hilted rapier that had belonged to a Lord Champernowne in the middle of the eighteenth century. The owner of it had been a noted swordsman, and it was said that he had killed several opponents with this identical weapon. It was light and easily handled. There was no reason to be afraid of Boanerges Scott.

"Earlier in the day," continued Scott, "I thought of coming down here, and inviting myself to your Christmas meal. We should have been fitting companions for each other—two lonely men."

Then he laughed unpleasantly, and Champernowne looked sharply at the big, ugly face There was a trace of madness in that foolish laugh and the foolish words that preceded it.

"Christmas," blurted out the financier, "peace and good will! Oh, an excellent meal that would have been. You and I, Champernowne, drinking each other's health across the table."

"Why have you come here?" asked Champernowne, after a pause.

He felt that he must close with this man at once, and get rid of him. The temptation to use that neat, thin rapier was becoming almost unbearable.

"Why did I come here?" jeered Scott. "Oh, to see you dinning in your lonely state—you with a wife who hates you and a mother who worships the ground you tread on. To amuse myself—to escape from the air of piety at the Wood Leaze Farm. That is why I came here."

"Very well," Champernowne replied. "Now I will tell you why I consented to see you. I have decided to make a clean breast of everything—to go to the police and have the whole matter of your son's death cleared up."

"Ah, have you? How interesting, Lord Champernowne! What a Christmas present—for your mother."

"You have played this game long enough," Champernowne continued, calmly. "You have accumulated a certain amount of evidence against me—not enough evidence to convict me in a court of law, but enough evidence to poison the minds of the public against me. You have used this knowledge, first to break off my engagement to Miss Kenyon, and then to set my wife against me. You dare not come out into the open and have me arrested for murder, because you know that the charge will fail. On the other hand, you have relied on the fact that I wish to avoid a scandal, and that the evidence, though quite insufficient to condemn me, is more than enough to blacken my character and lead the public to think I am guilty. Well, I have weighed all the chances, Mr. Scott, and I am going to force you to bring an open charge against me."

"How do you purpose to do that?" queried the financier, with a smile.

"I shall either bring an action for libel against you, or I shall go to the police, and make a clean breast of everything. I have not yet decided. But the result will be the same. The whole matter—everything, mind you—will be made public."

"You have not forgotten Higson?" queried Scott.

"I have not forgotton Higson, nor have I forgotten the last time we met."

"When you made an attempt on my life—oh, very well, Champernowne, if you have really thought the matter over carefully."

"I have made up my mind."

"And come to a very foolish decision. When the truth is known about Greenhead, the death of Higson will appear in a very different light."

"I have considered everything. I am not going to discuss the matter with you. But I am glad you have come here, so that I can tell you of my decision. Mr. Higson knew who had murdered your son, and I have no doubt that sooner or later the truth will come to light."

Boanerges laughed—a harsh, terrible laugh.

"The truth has already come to light," he said. "I know who killed my son, and if the murderer escapes the vengeance of the law, he shall not escape mine. Till my dying day I will hunt him down. I will strip him of all he values—of the love of those he loves, of money, of honour, of everything."

"You are mad," Champernowne answered, coldly. "Your particular mania is that I killed your son. If the murderer were to come and confess his crime, you would not believe him. It is useless to reason with you. Your brain has given way under your great trouble. I can find it in my heart to be sorry for you, but I do not intend to allow myself to be a victim of your insanity. Come out into the open and fight. If you refuse——"

The door opened, creaking to give warning of a servant's entrance. A footman came forward with a note upon a salver

"Who gave you this?" queried Champernowne, looking at the unknown handwriting.

"A woman, my lord."

"Is she waiting for an answer?"

"Yes, my lord; she is very tired. I asked her to sit down in the 'all, my lord."

Champernowne tore open the envelope, read the contents, and turned to Boanerges Scott.

"Miss Sibyl Maville is here," he said. "She has come on business which concerns you as well as me. Would you like to see her?"

"Just as you please," Scott replied, with a shrug of his shoulders.

"Show the lady in here," said Champernowne and the footman left the room.

"Why should I see this woman?" queried Scott. "I don't suppose for a moment she wishes to see me."

Lord Champernowne folded up the note and placed it in his waistcoat pocket. A look of triumph was in his eyes. At last a weapon had been given into his hands—a weapon that would kill the slander of his enemy.

"What does that woman want?" queried Scott, angrily.

"She wants to tell us who murdered your son. It appears that she knows."

The financier leant his head back against his fur coat and laughed uproariously.

"Oh, an excellent scene," he chuckled. "Dramatic entrance—capitally stage-managed. One might almost think, Lord Champernowne, that you sent for this lady directly you knew I was here."

Lord Champernowne did not answer. The taunt was not worth a reply.

"At last I understand your courage," Scott continued. "I put it down to the influence of the place, to the fact that you were in a room built by fighting men—your ancestors. But I was mistaken. You have money, and can buy evidence. Well, I hope——"

The door opened, and Sibyl Maville, a white-faced, pitiful figure in rags, crept forward into the light.

(To be continued.)

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INTERVIEW WITH THE MAN OF THE HOUR.

After witnessing the sensational defeat of the Parsis by the Mahomedans on Wednesday last I was ready for a fresh excitement, and looking down the public engagement column of the "Gazette" I saw that Alastor, Hand-reader and Astrologer, was stopping at the Taj Mahal Hotel.

I decided to pay him a visit. Being a sceptic on all matters relating to the ability of another to read character and events of one's life from the lines in the hands etc., I was prepared to contest any statement that he might make. I drove to the Taj where the attendant conducted me to his studio. I was met by his secretary who courteously asked me to wait a few minutes as Alastor was engaged with another client. He gave me a copy of the "Psychic Gazette."

I read an article or two relating to Astrology etc., which interested me at once, and directed my mind into a different line of thought. I began to think that after all there must be something in Astrology. I was aroused from my meditation by a rich, musical voice asking me to step inside the studio which was furnished in simple style but with an eye to effect, the settees being covered with blue and purple, with hangings of the same colours. I came face to face with Alastor, who is a person of tall and dignified appearance, and deep, spiritual eyes which seemed to look me through and through. He was clothed in a becoming robe of white, completed with a blue and yellow toga.

Looking at the backs of my hands he summed up my character very quickly, and then commenced reading my life from the date of my birth, saying that immediately before my birth, my parents had news of a joyful nature which, upon enquiry I found to be true. Going over the lines in my hands thoroughly, he related every important event of my past life with singular accuracy. All this impressed me much, and I knew my scepticism was falling away from me like rain drops from a roof. But this surprising man had not yet finished. My parents', brothers', and sisters', destinies were read as though my hands were a book containing the family history. He then began to study the planetary positions in my horoscope, and gave me valuable advice which I shall certainly follow, advising me when to speculate, travel, write important letters, and many other valuable things of a similar nature. "How long have you been interested in occult work" I asked him? "I have been," he replied "interested in it all my life, but during the last 25 years I have studied the science more definitely." "What part do the stars play in one's life?" I asked. "They are" the reply came "the emmisaries of God, and every little thing that we do or say is controlled by the planets." I should advise all who read this to pay this gifted man a visit. Such chances do not come every day. He has convinced me that the science of Astrology is true, and, moreover, when conscientiously studied, can be interpreted in such a manner that the heavenly bodies are found to be the perfect working of eternal law concerning mankind and nations. I tried to understand the secret of Alastor's influence over others, and, judging from my own experience, it is the honest simplicity and natural charm of his mind Surely he must have been born under the guidance of a powerful star, for his work is a daily source of strength to those who consult him. His fee is well within the means of the majority of people, and as a parting word I write again that a visit to Alastor should not be missed for I am a sceptic convinced.

Alastor presented me with a copy of his little book which is well worth reading, as dealing with the deeper side of nature. The price is only Re. 1.

IN LIGHTER VEIN.

Sportsman: "Did you ever see such atrocious luck? That's the fifteenth bird I've missed to-day."

Old Gamekeeper: "No, sir. I think you're wrong. It's the same bird you've been firing at all along. The artful old beggar's been hanging around you for safety's sake."

During the sermon at a certain church a baby began to cry, and its mother immediately picked it up and began to carry it towards the door.

"Stop," the minister exclaimed. "Don't go away,. The baby is not disturbing me."

The mother continued her way to the door with the very audible remark:—

"Oh, 'e ain't, ain't 'e? But you're a-disturbin' of im!"

Pat was a coal miner. He lay on his back on the rough rock and hammered and wrenched at a seam of coal above his head hour after hour. No sinecure, eh? But one hot evenin when Pat came ome there was no supper. He ventured to complain, whereupon Norah said:—

"Shure, it's a foine man to complain y'are! Me slavin' all day like a Turk over the red-hot shtove, an you on the broad o' yer back in the nice cool mine!"

Two physicians, who met for the first time at a reception, were already well-known to each other by reputation, although each advocated a special treatment of which the other disapproved. Said one loftily, as he shook the other by the hand," I am glad to meet you as a gentleman, sir, though I can't admit that you are a physician."

"And I," said the other, smiling, "am glad to meet you as a physician, though I can't admit that you are a gentlemen!"

A well-known racehorse owner said to a veterinary surgeon:—

"How is it you havent' called on me for your account?"

"Oh," said the surgeon., "I never ask a gentleman for money."

"Indeed! Then how d'you get on if he don't pay?"

"Why, after a certain time I conclude he's not a gentleman, and then I ask him."

The umpire's small son and heir applied for free admission on the grounds that he wanted to see father "particular." He made his way to the wicket the middle of an over, despite the ten horse frowns of his official sire.

"Mother says she wants that packet o' sandwiches back," he said.

"Sandwiches Ik! I ate 'em an hour ago," replied the surprised parent.

"Then she'll 'ave ter clean your shoes with salmon and shrimp paste," returned the youngster. "Mother put the brown boot polish on the sandwiches."

"What do you mean by this, sir?" demanded the angry advertiser.

"What's the matter?" inquired the publisher of the country paper.

"This advertisement of 'our delicious canned meats from the best Colonial houses'—you've made it read 'horses.'"

Brown and Slimson, travelling salesmen, met on the train.

"I have just come from Birmingham where I did a tremendous business." said Slimson. "How much do you think I sold?"

"How should I know?" replied Brown.

"Of course you don't know: but what do you guess?"

"Oh, about half."

"Half of what?"

"Why, half of what you say."

A Seedy-looking man applied to the late Mr. d'Oyly Carte, in the days of his management at the Savoy, for a job. Mr. Carte was just then trying some candidates for the chorus, and, as the man was very persistent, he turned to the pianist and asked him to play an accompaniment for him. With some hesitation the stranger raised his voice.

"What do you mean by this tomfoolery?" shouted Mr. d'Oyly Carte. "You have the impudence to ask me for a job?"

"I ain't no singer," replied the man "I don't want to sing. I'am a stage carpenter, and only sang to please you!"

There is situated about a quarter of a mile from a certain pier an hotel for the convenience of excursionists. On a tree close to the pier is fixed a board which informs all comers that the hotel is only one hundred yards away. A gentleman, thinking to joke at the expense of the landlord, remarked to him one day:—

"I say, landlord, you have peculiar ideas of distance, haven't you? That board down at the pier says it is only one hundred yards to the hotel; that can't be right, you know."

"Excuse me sir," said Boniface, "the board is perfectly correct, but the man I employed to fix it put it up in the wrong place."

A school inspector was testing a class's powers of observation. He made sure that the class saw that he had a gold-mounted fountain pen in his waistcoat pocket plainly displayed. Then he left the rostrum, retired to the ante-room, and there removed the fountain pen to an inner pocket. Returning, he stood with his coat thrown back and his vest displayed penless.

"Now, boys," he said, "tell me what I have forgetten."

There was a long pause, and then a small voice piped up:—

"Please, sir, you forgot to say 'Excuse me' when you walked in front of the teacher."

NEW BOOKS AND NEW EDITIONS

"A FAR CRY":—By Frank Desmond (John Long). The book is right well named, for it is indeed a "far cry" from druids and Roman soldiers, British princes in scythe-wheeled war chariots, and the fair Iseult to modern English officers and their love-affairs in India. The first part tells the story of Cynvelin, Aurelius, and Iseult—or, rather, re-tells that of King Mark, Tristram, and Ysolt, with changes—into which is sandwiched a good deal of detailed information as to the religion, habits, and customs of the Ancient Britons, and the second tells it all over again, with due allowance for change of circumstance and scene, of their reincarnated selves, Jack Courtenay Douglas St. Maur, and Daphne Beresford. Apparently the authoress' scourage failed her at the last, for the details by no means fit, and her characters do not act on their second appearance as they did on their first. In fact, the latter half of the book would make a far better story than it does had it stood alone. But it is a good one all the same.

"THE HOUR-GLASS MYSTERY":—By Headon Hill (Ward, Lock). A murder involving an apparently unfathomable mystery is always grimly fascinating. When more than one crime takes place under the same occult circumstances, the fascination deepens. Let such an event happen as, say, the murderer allowing an hour-glass to run down before he commits each new atrocity, and excitement becomes acute. Mr. Headon Hill is well aware of all this. He knows, likewise, how to lure readers of his books on from incident to incident from thrill to thrill, without telling them what they really want to know until the psychological moment arrives. His murderer is a cat-like creature, who slips through windows and in and out of rooms, and kills his victim unperceived. Yet he will not strike until the last grain of sand in the hour-glass he has brought has run down, and whoever chances to catch sight of the dreaded symbol, and reverses it in time, can stay the uplifted hand. Why? Ah, that is the real point of the story, though the latter is also concerned with a mountain of gold and a charming love-affair. We defy people who read the first few pages of "The Hour-Glass Mystery" to refrain from continuing until they have plucked the heart out of that mystery. And in the meantime they will certainly not yawn once.

"THE FFOLLIOTS OF REDMORLEY."—By I. Allen Harker (Murray). Mr. Gallup, outfitter of Marlehouse shared one belief with the elder Mr. Shandy, of whom we will go bail he had never heard. Consequently, being resolved that his only son should follow in the footsteps of John Bright, he started him in life with the name of Eloquent. Afterwards he bequeathed him a good business and seventy thousand pounds. The money he was only to enjoy, when he had secured a seat in Parliament, which he succeeded in doing with surprising ease. But as a child Eloquent had met and worshipped young Mrs. Ffolliot of Redmarley, during his canvassing campaign he met her once more but now she is a mother of six children and the reader is introduced to this most delightful family.

If the book must be accused of a moral, it may be held to teach that it is best to marry in your own station; but that a young man on his promotion may do well to love above his station if it is certain that the lady of his dreams will give him a kindly dismissal. The lesson, however, is not universal for Eloquent Gallup had most of the instincts of a gentleman and in spite of his name Mary Ffolliot was half inclined not to send him away.

"FATHER GREGORY":—By F. C. Wren (Longmans). The opening chapters of this book are not pleasant. At a certain railway station in North England a man comes daily to meet his lady-love, who happens to be the wife of another man. On one occasion he is bitten by a mad dog, and when the lady arrives she finds him in the pangs of hydrophobia. However we are not deterred by this unlovely beginning and we find afterwards that the son of the unholy alliance which this couple had previously formed had established a home or club in India for the white men who had failed. The book resolves itself into a study of the several failures who find their way to the club. Father Gregory being apparently the priest and friend of the establishment. We are not a little startled at the close to find that "Father Gregory" is in the disguise of a man, the very woman of whom we read in the opening chapters. First as she is dying she reveals her identity to the man, her son, who established the club, The "failures" call for our sympathy, and even if there is an excess of sentiment in the treatment of their careers There is an evidence of sympathetic insight which is of value.

The libraries tried to stop the circulation in the ordinary of Mr. Hall Caine's new book. The woman thou gavest me." Mr. Hall Caine declared that if his book was not fit for general circulation it was not fit for circulation at all. He says that he obtained many opinions on the book before it was to be issued to the public and he found that no one defended the publisher's ban. Accordingly he advised the Libraries Association, that if the libraries did not circulate his book in the ordinary way they should not be allowed to have any copies at all. "This," says the "Daily News," was the situation in which the libraries faced by a tremendous demand for this much boomed novel found themselves. The result was inevitable. They have to give way.

"THE WAY OF AMBITION":—By Mr. Robert Hichens. Messrs Muthuen will shortly announce for publication this novel which is a study of the effect produced in the life of an unambitious man by an ambitious girl, afflicted with the uneasy desire for notoriety so characteristic of the present time. The man is a composer of music and he cares only for his work, not for any rewards it might bring in. The story shows his life before, and his life after, marriage, and the scene is laid in London, near Algiers, and in New York.

"THE SECOND CLASS-PASSENGER":—By Perceval Gibbon. Messrs Methuen are publishing a volume of stories which presents a representative selection of the work of one whom "Punch" has called "One of the best living short-story writers".

"BELOW STAIRS":—By Mrs. A. Sidgwick. Messrs. Methuen will publish this new novel which as the title indicates, is a story of servant life. It follows the fortunes of Priscilla Day, who begins as a little morning drudge and in time becomes a trained parlour maid. Her working experiences and her love affairs are both kept in view, described as from the girl's standpoint.

"THE LITTLE NUGGET":—By Mr. P. G. Wodehouse. The publication of this which was recently postponed, will now be issued by Messrs Methuen. The story tells how Ogden Ford, the twelve-year-old son of an American millionaire, is placed, after the divorce of his parents, at a private school, and how he became the "Little Nugget," the greatest prize open to members of the kidnapping profession.

"THE REMINGTON SENTENCE":—By Mr. Pett Ridge. (Messrs Methuen) The author in this describes the experiences of a family brought up amid leisurely and easy surroundings in the country, and directed to earn their living in town. The opening stages take place in Chalk Farm, and the way that each of the Remingtons is affected by the 'sentence' is told in Mr. Pett Ridge's well-known and popular manner.

The Life of Henry Labouchere will be ready this autumn, and is to be published by Messrs. Constable and Co. The author is Mr. Algar Thorold, who has hitherto been known principally as an expounent of Roman Catholic history and the ology, in which field of literature he has displayed no inconsiderable gifts. Mr. Thorold has the advantage of being a nephew of Labouchere, and all the papers and correspondence available have been handed over to him by the family. Among them is a very remarkable series of letters which passed between the founder of "Truth" and Mr. Joseph Chamberlain, and there is other correspondence also which is likely to open the eyes of its readers. Messrs. Constable's list, which is extremely strong in biography, includes also the Diary of Li Hung Chang, a book of obvious interest; the Life of Charles Elicot Norton based upon the author's voluminous note-books; and the Letters and Recollections of Alexander Agassiz, to which Mr. C. R. Agassiz appends a brief biography full of human interest and good criticism.

Bohemia, we are sometimes told, is dead, and in Paris the bright Bohemian life of the Latin quarter, immortalised, by Henri Murger and George du Maurier, is certainly shorn of much of its old-time glory. All the more reason, therefore, that a competent historian should tell the tale of the hey-day of Bohemia in Paris, and Mr. Martin Secker is preparing a work which will sweep away many mistaken notions upon that very attractive subject. The author is Mr. Orlo Williams, and he shows the golden age of the "Vie de Boheme" to have flourished more than seventy years ago, giving way in turn to a mere and meretricious imitation, much advertised, but essentially spurious in product, as in tone. This should be a lively book, capable of very picturesque developments.

Books dealing with China and the present situation in the Far East have been much in demand during the last few seasons, and a study of the newest aspect of Chinese politics, announced by Mr. Werner Laurie, should catch the popular taste. "China Revolutionised" is the title, and the author, Mr. J. Stuart Thomson knows the country as few Europeans, know it, and has enjoyed the confidence of the leading spirits in the new era of Chinese revolution. Indeed, it is said that the authorities in Pekin are immensely pleased with Mr. Thomson's sympathetic exposition of their aims and policy, and believe that what he has to say will entirely change the English estimate of the situation, and lead to a more cordial understanding between the countries.

From China to Australia is a far cry and it is perhaps further still from the man's point of view to the woman's. But these are days when the woman's point of view is becoming increasingly pertinacious, and Messrs. Cassell are on the point of publishing a monograph upon Australia, which presents a picture of that colony exclusively from the feminine aspect Miss Jessie Ackermann is the author, and her survey of the Australian Continent is not only social but economic. She has some things to say which may disturb the equilibrium of the Colonial, but, at any rate, she can claim he courage of her sex. What she thinks she must say, without fear or favour.

The autumn list of Mr. John Lane will be found full of important volumes of biography, a form of literature in which The Bodley Head is always inclined to specialise. Perhaps the most notable of his publications in this line will be the new issue of the Memoirs of Elizabeth Baroness Craven, in which Mr. A. M. Broadley has put both his pen and his library at the disposal of Mr. Lewis Melville, his collaborator in the editorship. The beautiful Lady Craven, it will be remembered, lived in the last half of the eighteenth century and the first quarter of the nineteenth, and was afterwards Margravine of Anspach and Bayreuth, and Princess of the Holy Roman Empire. Mr. Broadley has written a historical introduction, and has also shared the labour of annotation. About the same time Mr. Lane will issue a collection of nearly 200 letters hitherto unpublished, written by Hester Piozzi to Penelope Pennington between the years 1788 and 1822. This very interesting correspondence has been edited by Mr. Oswald G. Knapp, and is said to be full of attractive Johnsonian reminiscences.

The series of anthologies "in praise of" historic cities, which Messrs. Constable are publishing will shortly be reinforced by a volume "In Praise of Winchester," which, if the editor rises to his opportunity, ought to prove as rich in classic prose and poetry as any book in the collection. Winchester has not only a romantic history; she has also been celebrated in no half-hearted fashion by her loyal and devoted sons. This series, a very charming one, gives promise of endless extension, and it is to be hoped that its success will encourage the publishers to take full advantage of its possibilities.

THE MOTH.

BY H. C. HAWTREY AND DOROTHEA CONYERS.

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[Note by the Authors: "The strange occurrence here related actually took place. The railway was the Milwaukee and Waltham Road, between Pembina and Granite Bluff. The bridge was the trestle bridge across the Menominee River. The driver's real name was William Vanass and his wife was taken ill and died, as here described."]

When I was stationed in Sierra Leone, I met and became friends with a man called Bill Summers, a muscular, flaxen-headed Englishman, imbued with the roving spirit and quick mastery of detail which makes it so hard for a man to succeed. If a beginner takes a month or more to learn a trade thoroughly, he thinks before he leaves it to embark upon something fresh, and, consequently, the plodder rises slowly, while the man of brilliant brain learns one thing and another, and drags his days out in spasmodic bursts of prosperity and long spurts of want.

Bill Summers, had been everything: farmer, sailor, engineer, gold-miner, cook; his lean, nervous hands were as good at tossing an omelette as they were light upon the most intricate machinery. Now he was taking a rest, having found a fair seam in the gold-mines, and was trying his hand at exploiting the vegetable wealth of Africa.

He did well, too, but he got tired of it in two years, and flitted off as engineer again. He was a born wanderer. He had made a pleasant little place of his bungalow, cleared rigorously all round, so that what air there was came freshly; and he had furnished the house quite luxuriously.

Bill had asked me up for a week, and as I looked round his room I saw a large moth beautifully mounted in a sandal-wood case, hanging over his writing-table.

It was fine, but white, a common species, and, strolling over to look at it, I wondered why he kept it.

"Wondering at that?" he said, as he puffed at his pipe. "I never go about without it, Grey. It's got a waterproof case when I'm aboard ship—it's to be buried with me when I die." His voice sounded strangely sad.

"Yes?" I said, full of curiosity. "Yes?" But he made no answer. "Ever hear," I went on, looking at the moth, whose wings were singed in places, "of what the natives say here—when men die their souls go into moths?"

"No." He started suddenly. "No—I—never heard that, Grey." Looking at him I saw he had gone white under the coppery tan, and his hands were clenched.

I guessed I had trenched on forbidden ground, so, leaving the moth alone, went on talking of Africa's strange customs and superstitions.

"Why, up country," I said, "far up the yellow rivers with their eternal smell of mangoes, I suppose there are tribes which are as cruel and savage as ever."

"Oh, it's a queer country," he said, looking beyond his cleared garden to the ring of dense bush, broken by the flowering cotton-trees, and beyond it the dim outline of mountains, blue in the shimmering haze. "But, there are strange things in all lands," he went on, dreamily, his eyes on the big moth. "One cannot say whence they come or whither they go. Yet——" The man's face changed to an expression of intense sadness; one caught a glimpse of the hidden sorrow which would never let him rest.

"I'll tell you about it," he said, suddenly, nodding towards the moth, "though it's a thing I have never spoken of."

He sat lost in thought for a moment, and then began:—

I was, as I've told you, one of the many who have to do for themselves. My boyhood was a happy one, and I was trained, in accordance with my own wish, as an engineer, when my father died suddenly, taking almost all his income with him. There was the usual family break-up, and I was shipped to Canada with a pittance in my pocket-book and the customary directions behind me to become a millionaire at once. Oh! one can do so much in a great strange land with inexperience and fifty pounds! I was as full of high hopes as those I had left behind me. Of course, I was cheated of half my little store; the dream of becoming a millionaire or even a moderate success faded for ever, but I was quick to learn, and got regular employment on the Canadian Pacific. It meant enough to eat and the right to live, which was a great deal to me, and I rose to engine-driver in quite a short time.

I met Jenny there—he spoke her name with difficulty. She was a lady; but, poor as I was, when I asked her she faced the idea of life in a cottage as an engine-driver's wife quite happily. How we planned out our lives! There was nothing to wait for, and we were married at once. We had enough to live on, a comfortable little home, and if—if she had lived on I should be out there still instead of being the wanderer I have turned into. But that does not matter.

We were married in October, and in April my girl fell ill. It was fever—what, I hardly know, for she never saw a doctor, but she was very bad. It took all my extra money to buy her soup and jellies, and I could not even afford to hire a nurse, so that I spent many anxious hours with her when I was at home.

I was running the regular night express from Koolnay to Bloville then and the early morning squatters' train back from Bloville to Koolnay, so I was always pretty tired when I got in about seven. When Jenny was well she had breakfast ready, and I used to turn in and sleep like a log for a few hours so as to be fresh for the night run.

Now my poor little girl lay panting in illness. She was well-born herself, but I never heard her grumble at our life. As I say, she was in some kind of fever, with fits of shivering and lassitude. When I came in she was worn out from a long, lonely night, and instead of resting, I had to tidy up the cottage, get her some hot tea, and some breakfast for myself. My rest was only snatched; I could not bear to leave her for a minute during the day, and it was impossible to ask for leave off at night, for they were short-handed on the line, and a man who goes off his job is very likely to be told he can stay—for good. So I nursed my girl and ran my trains until, practically without sleep for three days and nights, my head began to feel as if there was an iron band round it, my mouth was dry and my eyes aching, as I brewed myself some coffee and started out on the third night of her illness.

Jenny was weak but fairly easy, promising me pitifully that she would sleep and be quite well in the morning.

Dear girl. How she must have dreaded those long, lonely nights. I left milk and water beside her, and some cooling medicine I had got from town, kissed her little, shrunken face, and swung away.

"I watch for you, Bill, on the runs," she said, in a wandering voice, just as I went out. "I watch for you, dear."

The thaws of spring were with us; the ground was a great slush, and every river a roaring, icy torrent, swollen with bitter snow-water. The night was drizzly and misty, and I stumbled through it, rubbing my aching eyes. My head felt as if the inside had been taken out and nothing but a cavity left. Want of sleep with a job in front of you when every sense must be alert is a very hard thing to bear. My heart was like lead as I got to the engine and found Jack, my fireman, stoking up.

Outside, the drizzle had turned to a white, thick fog—clinging clammily to the world.

"How's the missus, Bill?" Old Jack put up his red, coal-streaked face.

"Bad, Jack," I said, quietly. "Bad."

"We haven't got too much time, either, and you look worn out yourself," he said. "Cheer up, Bill, them fevers wears out by themselves mostly on the third day—they burns that high they can't go on."

"No?" I said, and I shuddered. What if it burnt away the little flickering life?

"Can't you insist on a relief?" he asked.

I laughed drearily. "To insist would mean the shove out, Jack," I said, "and I can't be out of work, now, of all times—the little wife wants so much."

I forgot how tired I was as I ran round my big engine, oiling, wiping, testing; seeing that she was ready for her long run. Then I jumped into the cab, pulled open the throttle, and backed the engine, snorting furiously, down to the waiting line of carriages. She was a powerful engine, able to do her sixty if I asked her, and sweet-tempered as my Jenny. Our engines are live things to us drivers, you know. Sometimes I think there are brains under their great hoods.

At the faint jar of the snorting buffers and the leap of the porters to couple up, I saw I was barely up to time. It was a long, tough run at night; everything was in order for it, but my head swam emptily and my eyes blinked once or twice; despite myself; the fog, too, had made the night heavy. It clung clammily, blurring the station lights. There was a small crowd upon the platform, and I saw the superintendent fussing and bowing as he ushered some men to a reserved carriage. Then he left them and came quickly across to me.

I opened my eyes resolutely. He was an ill-tempered fellow, and we were all afraid of him.

"Those are the M.P.'s and Lord Dalgrace from England," he said, "going to Bloville to connect with the express to Ottawa. It's a raw, thick night, Summers, but you must run her through it. Bring her in up to time. Missus better, I hope?"

"No," I said, dully. "And she wants me there. If you could give me a couple of days off, sir."

"Impossible just now," he said, carelessly. "Bates is down with pleurisy and Jack Denver has broken his leg. We want every hand we have—or—" he looked at me ominously—"we could get fresh ones up from Montreal."

That hint was enough. I turned away sick at heart, pulled the throttle open, and, with a scream of joy, the train swooped out into the bitter, white mist. Running an express at night is no light work. It's not only keeping to the steel rails, as people seem to thing, but watching, looking out for every signal, dreading lest a stray cow upon the line may wreck the human freight in our care. And my whole thoughts were back in the little cottage. I had to force myself to the look-out—the fog blurred the glass, and Jack and I had to strain our eyes as we roared past small stations, to see the flashing whiteness of line clear and no blur of angry red to stop our way.

The engine was running, as she always did, like a dream, hauling the cars up the inclines with superb ease, floating down the gradients. Sleepless as I was, I felt my heart throb for pride in her as we came past Black Springs and ran the long flat before the steep pull of Shole Hill.

Jack took the left, I the right, our eyes fixed upon the blur of wet radiance which our head-lights slashed from the gloom, and then I cried out in amazement. Against the fog in front I saw the gigantic shape of a woman waving her arms at us—waving them methodically straight out to her shoulders, drop down, and straight out again—drop. It is the Canadian human signal to stop, known as "waving a train down."

Instinctively my fingers turned to shut off steam, then I stared again and drew a long breath—the figure was too large to be human, nor could anyone stand so long before our tearing onrush. With a glance at Jack, who was staring out steadily and quietly, I brushed my tired eyes and groaned.

I must knock off engine-driving, if my sleepless brain was to bring me these visions of the night.

But I ran her a little too easily across the stretch of flat, and Jack turned to look at me. Shole Hill was a long, steep gradient, and after we topped that there was a steep descent and a wide curve over the Slaveboy Bridge, with the river roaring in high flood against it.

"See anything?" Jack asked. "Better get up a bit for the hill, eh?"

"I—it was a shadow," I said, uneasily, and let my beauty go again. Lord, how she flung herself at the black night, her head-lights nosing into the gloom as she tore along.

But we had only run two miles more of the flat, when out of the fog the form loomed out again. Arms up—dropped. Up—dropped. A monster woman waving us down.

Jack was stoking up then, the glow of the red-hot coal upon his face.

"For God's sake!" I cried, "Jack. Here! What's ahead?

He dropped his shovel and sprang to his side of the cab.

"Nothing—dead clear," he called out. "What's up, Bill?"

Someone—waving us down," I said. "Out ahead in the fog. I've seen her twice, Jack. A woman—stopping us.

"There's no one," he said, and pulled a flask from his pocket. "Take a nip, old chap. You're dead worn out from anxiety and a want o' rest, and you're thinking o' your missus. Sit down and let me run her for a stretch, old man."

I took a mouthful of the fiery spirit, but I shook my head and kept my fingers on the lever. The engine must have her own master.

"It's not that;" I said, huskily. "It's Jenny, Jack. She said she'ds watch. She's died since I came out. Oh, she's died since I came out, and that's her ahead." I think I sobbed a little in my sheer misery.

"Another nip," he said. Poor old greaser Jack, it was all he could think of to help me, "That's imagination," he said sharply, "just from want of sleep. Let her out now for the hill, Bill."

He ran back to his glowing furnace, slipping easily along the rocking cab. How little the sleepy, grumbling passengers thing of the two men crouching in the cab as we tear through the night.

I put the engine at the climb, and she went for it with her great heart working, but halfway up the figure was there again. Looming gigantic—arms out—dropped—out—dropped again—waving us down, excitedly, insistently, as if angry at my lack of notice. It was too much then—I shut off steam and crammed on brakes half-way up the steep climb. The engine chafed as a horse hard held, the wheels gritting on the rails—but I did not whistle for back brakes, as yet.

"Bill—are you crazy? Jack sprang to my side. "On the hill, too, man!"

"No; it was the figure," I said "She's there, Jack, waving us down. It means something."

His hard red face grew suddenly thoughtful, but he pushed my hand from the brakes.

"Don't stop her, Bill," he implored, peering out into the white swirl at the left side. "There's nothing on the line. The inspector will only come along and say you'r drunk—that stuff I gave you smells still." He leant out and peered back. "I see his lamp out already; he's on the footboard. Get on, or it will mean losing your job—there's *nothing* a head, man."

I put up the brakes slowly, and my poor engine; loosed once more, took the hill at the exhaust—every puff from her overwrought self a bitter remonstrance to me.

"Look out—sharp, Jack!" I cried, as we slowly gathered way. "It must be a warning. Look ahead, man!"

He had caught a little of my anxiety as we toiled and grunted up the hill, and, having topped it, there was the long, steep gradient with us to the Slaveboy Valley, then the flat bit, and double right and left curve before the Slaveboy Bridge.

The engine could take her breath now after her toil—the slope was practically with her through the tunnel at the other side of the bridge and into Edmonton, where we stopped.

We went dizzily down, swooping into the white dimness until the cars rocked.

Jack looked at the clock. "Let her go, Bill," he said. "We're off time, four minutes at least, and we were never that before. Let me drive her for a spell, Bill, an' you rest."

I think he was afraid my hand would be unsteady during that plunge down-hill, for I was white as death, he told me afterwards, and looked utterly fagged out.

My heart was dead within me. "Jenny! Jenny! Jenny is dead!" sang the wheels as they turned.

"No, I'll keep her," I said. "I've got to mind them all, Jack."

We tore down, steam off, racing, if anything, too fast, for the curve before the bridge was a nasty one. But we had to make up our time, and your passenger is only pleased when he feels his carriage sway to the breathless speed.

"What a flood there'll be to-night!" said Jack. "It's been too quick a thaw; the snow's down in masses.

The drizzle and the fog swept past us in a luminous cloud.

"They do say they didn't build that bridge too well," he added. "Not "tough enough for the weight of the spring floods, sir. They come booming down the Slaveboy in waves like the Bay of Biscay, so they do."

We came for the curve—the engine, like a greyhound in leash, doing her forty now when she thirsted for her sixty, but I had to hold her for the sharp turn.

"Jack!" I screamed. He was stoking.

Ahead again—the huge figure—its arms up and down and up and down again waving wildly for me to stop. Faster, and faster as if it could not insist enough. Madly now.

"Jack!" I cried. "Here!" He sprang to my side of the cab.

"Lord! I see her, Bill," he cried. "She's waving us down. What is it, man? What is it? It's waving us down!"

I did not know, but I meant to stop this time. Off went the steam, down went the Westinghouse brake; the engine whistled twice to the brakesman to put on all brakes. I reversed the gear and we slid round the curve to the right, slackening steadily, round again to the left—the worst bit on the line—then we stopped altogether, with the river howling and surging not sixty yards in front.

"What was it, Bill?" Jack muttered. "It warn't nothin' human, it was too big, but it waved us down—right enough."

The engine stopped with a slight jerk. I could hear raised voices, then feet pattering on the line. They were coming with sharp, angry questions, and there was nothing ahead to account for my mad action; nothing anywhere but the white swirl of the fog and the luminous glow of our head-lights.

"What's up there with you, Bill Summers? You almost topped before. Is anything wrong with the engine, or what's ahead of us?" The inspector dashed up, covered with moisture, and stood on the line in a blazing temper.

"What's up?" he roared.

"Nothing with the engine. Someone waved us down, sir," I said, quietly.

He would only call me drunk if I told him the exact truth.

"Someone—what!" He swung into the cab, snarling. "Waved you down out here, with no one within fifty miles—impossible! You're mad, Summers," he sniffed, aggressively.

"I seen it, too, sir," said greaser Jack. "Waved us down hard, just back here."

"There's no one on the line. No one to do it." Inspector Jones treated us to a flow of brisk abuse as he ordered us to start ahead.

"Ten minutes late," he roared, "with the South-bound waiting for us and these Englishmen on the train! I'll report this. Who could wave us down out here?"

I dared not say what I had really seen. It would have meant instant dismissal for drunkenness, but I repeated doggedly that we had been waved down and their must be something ahead. Until I saw what, I declined to start the engine on her road.

"This will be a nice report to hand in," he growled. And then, more softly, to a man outside—"I expect his head's gone—wife die—ill, y'know. Jack, here, can run her," he said. "Give her over to him."

"I'd like to squint ahead, sir." said Jack, doubtfully. "We were waved down, right enough."

"Someone out here?—it's sheer, downright nonsense. But come and see for yourself." Protesting and furious, the inspector dropped out, and we hurried down the line,

Mist-shrouded desolation on either side; no house within miles. The chill folly of my story made me shiver. Who, indeed, could have stood out there to stop us? No one would ever believe me. The sullen, roaring boom of the river surged higher and higher as we neared the bridge.

Our lamps held out, we scanned the empty line, looking this way and that. The mist had clung about us clammily, but a sudden cool breath parted it; it lifted, rolling up in huge, white billows, a faint coppery gleam came from the ragged edges of the clouds, and in the faint light we could see the black mass of water as it slid and foamed in mighty majesty, and the long parapets of the bridge stretching out across the flood

"There, you see," the inspector wheeled, upon me—the others were some way behind, and in dumb despair I knew that I should lose my place, and my girl, ill as she was, know want. "You see, you, Bill Summers, you must take some easier job. You dreamt the whole thing, you two."

He stepped upon the bridge. The wood was tumbling strangely as the solid mass of waters struck it. "You—"

He stopped. His fingers gripped my arm, a fresh eddy of fog dimmed our sight, but in the uncertain light the parapets seemed to melt into blackness where they should have run grey across the river.

"You—oh, look there—or am I mad?" he yelped. "Look there, Bill Summers!"

There was no talk of dreaming now.

"God in Heaven above us, the bridge has gone! It's gone!" He screamed and leapt from the rocking timbers to the solid line. Then crept out again, lamp in hand, until the feeble rays fell on emptiness. Not twenty yards from where we stood the Slaveboy Bridge had been completely swept away.

The flood was fretting, with yellow, foaming, dripping jaws at jagged ends of broken timber, tearing fresh mouthfuls with each on rush. Huge baulks swayed and went down, even as we looked. Here and there a few jagged ends dangled pitifully, a piece of broken trestle swung in the middle, one length of rail ran on to an unbroken baulk, then as the river mouthed and leapt, it fell, and there was nothing but the ever-widening gap; the turgid, unchecked flood.

The Inspector's fingers were tight upon my arm. I bore the marks for days. We stood silent on the remnant of the groaning bridge, looking first at the flood, then at each other. Voices shouted to us from the line, but we took no heed.

"Who—waved us down?" whispered Inspector Jones, hoarsely. "Who could have done it—out here? For if they had not——" He pointed to the maddened torrent.

If they had not, the engine would have leaped at top speed into that awful voice, dragging her helpless human freight to a swift but hideous death, trapped like rats in that mighty flood; no time to stop her or to jump out, when that yawning chasm opened suddenly in front.

"Who waved us down?" he repeated.

"Who?"

I could only shake my head.

He ran back then. "The bridge has gone," he roared out, running up the line and waving his lamp frantically. "The bridge has been swept away. But for the driver's stop we should have been all drowned like rats. Oh, it's too awful." He was wildly excited.

Passengers poured from the carriages, listening and shuddering; they scurried along to look for themselves, they came back and wrung my hands and promised me a subscription. I stood dully quiet—I had not stopped the train.

"Search the line back there. Look underneath. We may have killed the man who saved us!"

Lamps flashed under the carriages, were waved about to either side, but there was no one there.

"Sharp there! Back her to Dennistown and get the news to Edmonton," cried the inspector, as he finished his search; "the freight will be due here in an hour."

"Who did it, Jack?" I whispered, as they were all searching. "What was it?"

"What was it?" I gasped out, watching Summers. Africa seemed to have faded away, and I could see the desolate line, hear the hoarse roar of the flooded river.

"Ah, who?"—his eyes were very sad. "I got into the cab. I had forgotten my sleeplessness by now. Jack was out upon the line, looking about him, aimlessly. I peered out into the front, wondering if I should still see the figure, and then I saw what it had been.

"That moth was inside the big head-light, and its fluttering, tortured wings had thrown at intervals, as it moved, a gigantic, distorted shadow on the luminous fog outside. Those were the arms which had waved us down so persistently and saved the train!

"Something prevented me from telling the crowd outside. I opened the light, took it out, and put it carefully away—the mystery was explained.

"But my heart was heavy as I backed the engine up the hill and down to Dennistown, where we 'phoned to save the freight, then back to Koolnay with our tale of disaster and escape. The station was filled all night, wires flashing here and there, but I left them and ran home—and"—Summers's voice grew very quiet—"my Jenny was gone—peacefully—in her sleep. There was no trace of pain in her tired face, and she smiled as she had often done to welcome me home.

"Driver Summers got his subscription and testimonial for prompt action. I could have taken my pick of trains then. But I never drove the old engine, or any other, again. My heart was too sore with the duty which had taken me away that night.

"I became a wanderer on the face of the earth, with only that scorched thing to keep me company. The moth was in the lamp, Grey, but—she promised to watch the run——" His voice trailed away; he got up, walking to the window. I said nothing.

Then, after an interval of quite five minutes, he turned to me with a quite smile:—

"You don't wonder at my keeping that moth now, do you?" he said, gently.

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CARLTON WHISKY

THE WEEK AT HOME.

FROM A WOMAN'S POINT OF VIEW.

LONDON, Aug. 18.

MY DEAR MADELEINE,

Have you ever seen a *Revue*? It is a strange development of theatrical effort, which I, at least, have never seen till this year. The first Revue I ever saw was at the Folie Bergere in Paris. Certainly I have never seen such a collection of beautiful girls, but I found it difficult to imagine what they were supposed to be doing. It was something to do with a banquet I think. The chorus first came in dressed as *hors d'œuvres*, parsly, carrots and beetroot. Then as flowers, then as vegetables, and finally as fruit. The dresses of the ballet girls were really beautiful, and the crimson of tomatoes, the purple of beetroot, the red of strawberries, and the gold of nectarines, that parted and blended in dances, with a cunning art, which seemed worthy of a higher cause, I thought I would like to compare the Paris Revue with some of the London Revues and Rag Times, but they all seem much the same, except that the girls in England are not so pretty. The American company who act in the Revue at the London Opera House, entitled "Come Over Here," perhaps gave us the best show. The American ideal of "hustle along" is well carried out. I suppose they say "everything and anything, if we can only keep things going on the stage," so Beauty girls, and "Gibson Girls," in mannequin frocks, and the [illegible] funny man, appear and disappear, negro sentimental songs or dances appear, sing tunes. What it is all to rag time knows, not even the about no one imagine, and I the author I should wittily describe think a Revue is rather I had somewhere or other :—

"Take a trite and hackneyed story
That has neither point nor plot,
Take some chestnuts old and hoary,
That you hope folks have forgot;
Mix the two and let them simmer
Add a dash of "Extra Turn"
Till of sense there's not a glimmer
In the whole concern;
Then, by way of something new,
Serve it up as a "Review."

Take of comic men a couple,
Stuff them with each obvious quip
Which the intellect unsupple
Of the Modern Nut can grip;
Let the one assail his crony
With the usual "cross-talk chaff,
Where the mention of "Marconi"
Always gets a laugh.
(Any joke about a Jew
Goes down well in a Review!)

Take a pretty chorus (bless them!)
Shouting till their throats are hoarse,
In expensive garments dress them
(And undress them, too, of course!)
Make a compote of these "peaches,"
Spred them out whatever befalls.
On a gangway gay that reaches
Straight from stage to stalls!
That's a path they *must* pursue
In an up-to-date "Review"!
Lastly mix a kind of salad
Of the latest Yankee "gags"
Season well with maudlin ballad,
Sprinkle with primeval "gags"
Serve it in a gorgeous settling
In a sultry atmosphere,
Never for a moment letting
Plot or point appear!
Nuts will swarm to form a *queue*
If you call it a "Revue"!"

Yes indeed the young man did swarm round the absurd gangway, when "the girls" walk on to the stage through the audience, I should have thought that any one would have been completely disillusioned when they met these fair charmers at such very close quarters as the Irish man said: "You'd be looking at them a long time before you'd be thinking of a chicken." One rather unusual item in the performance was the descent of four girls under real water. They were supposed to be mermaids, and they received two guineas a week extra for diving into the water. They never reappear, so the audience are left to speculate what they do to escape from a watery grave. On the whole if we are to be really amused by a Revenue we must either be very young and unsophisticated, or else leave the major portion of our brains and criticial faculties at home.

This Summer has seen a surprising revival of melodrama. This is possibly due to this influence of cinematograph entertainments. People have got into the way of seeing exciting moments and thrilling bursts of action and so they have turned towards the old-fashioned Drury Lane effects with enthusiasm. By the way how popular these plays reproduced on the cinema are. I know some one who gets £200 a year from one cinema company alone, for writing plays for them. They really provide a good entertainment. The best show of this kind given in London this summer was *Quo Vadis*, the melodramatic story of Nero and the Early Christians. The cinema people had been leant the Coliseum in Rome by the Italian Government and they had photographed the wild animals coming out of realistic dens, probably the very dens they had come out of eighteen hundred years ago, and they attacked the martyrs with true hungry fervour. Of the real melodramas I saw acted on the stage I liked *Typhoon* the best. Lawrence Irving took the part of a Japanese and identified himself so thoroughly with the part it was difficult not to believe he was a real Japanese. Rather a clever touch in this play was the introduction of young Japanese actors to play the less important parts. This gave a touch of realism to the various scenes. Yoshie Markino, the author of John Bullers, helped to arrange the play. If you ever have an opportunity of reading his original criticism on English life take it. He writes in pigeon English, you might think this a trick, but he writes exactly as he talks. Though he had lived for years in America and England he never quite seems able to talk English as we know it. One rather amusing criticism he makes about European is this. He describes how one of the teachers of his youth, an American Missionary, "imported" his newly married wife from America. "Their awfully sticky behaviour," he proceeds, "was so irritable to our Japanese eyes. During the lesson hour in the class room they embraced each other, so busy to kiss that the teacher could not answer the questions by the students. Soon boys were very indignant, and said "it is beyond the words, they must be thinking us the Japanese, no more than cats and dogs, because before humans they ought not to show such behaviour." The ideals of the East and the West do find themselves at variance sometimes.

ROSAMUND.

POINTS OF VIEW.

WHAT PEOPLE ARE SAYING.

HAVE YOU SEEN THE HARVEST FIELDS?

"Everyone ought to take one day at least in the fields while the August gold gleams in the sunlight and watch, at evening, the last laden waggons drawn homeward under the light of the harvest moon," says the *Pall Mall*. "The city-dweller, whose daily bread comes as a matter of course, so long as he can earn money to pay for it, it is well that [illegible] should witness the blessing wrung by man from the ground once cursed for his sake, and steep his soul in the peace and gladness which reward the toil of those whose garners are full and plenteous with all manner of store."

BUTTERED TOAST EXPRESS.

"Some time ago morning trains from Working to London had the following nicknames:—8-30 a.m.: The Daily Bread. 9-15 a.m.: The Bread and Butter. 10-6 a.m.: The Buttered Toast. The names were intended to describe the different classes of passengers making the daily journey" writes a correspondent of a Surrey paper.

TO KEEP WELL.

"There is one aspect of the Medical Congress on which I have not yet seen any comment," says Mr. Filson Young in the *Pall Mall*. "There was nothing that indicated a feeling in the medical profession that they have a duty in teaching the public how to keep well."

NOUVEAU RICH.

These lines, full of promise, are the first published work of a girl of fifteen. They are signed "Janet" and appeared in the *Westminster Gazette*. My babe and I in muddy ditch
Lie newly side by side;
Praised be the God who made me rich,
But keep my soul from pride.
Lean arms I clasp and bitter rags
For shellter round my boy;
Forgive the queen in me that brags,
Oh You who sent the joy.

LAMENTABLE OXFORD.

"Suburban Oxford is, on the whole, a lamentable spectacle, owing to the shortsightedness of pretty well everyone concerned in its development,' writes Mr. R. Hartely in the *Spectator*, *apropos* of the proposal to put down trams in the Banbury Road, "one of the few approaches to Oxford which is not a disgrace to the place." "The municipal authorities, at any rate, are evidently determined that, so far as represented by them, Oxford shall not cease to be the proverbial 'home of lost causes'—in this case taking up a thing just when it is being superseded elsewhere."

GOOD AMATEUR WRITERS.

Mr. T. P. O'Connor, M.P., says, *apropos* of a *Daily Telegraph* correspondence, "I have the feeling that—which I have often had before in reading such controversies—there are a great deal more good writers among the ranks of the amateurs than one realises. Some of the extracts I have given are quite good literature."

A MINISTER IN MUFTI.

A Wesleyan minister, "A. E. W.," tells in the *Methodist Recorder* how he went in mufti on a holiday tramp in the West Country for seventeen days.

"As we steamed out of Waterloo I put my head out of the window and reverted to a trick of jubilant boyhood; I couldn't help it, the occasion seemed to demand some worthy farewell. At the first stop a poor harassed mother pushed a screaming child into the carriage, explaining to the disconcerted passengers that a train journey had on the struggling infant the effect of a sea trip.

"They at once made much room for the intruders next to myself. I, they seemed to think, ought by my appearance to be the least resentful of such company. I must have behaved rather well toward the child, for at the end of the journey, as I shouldered my bundle on the platform, the woman pushed a penny into the child's hand to give the poor man. I touched my cap, took the penny, said 'Thank you,' and felt the disguise was good."

THE NOSTALGIA OF THE INFINITE.

"Now, the men and women of our day are really concerned about religion; the 'nostalgia of the infinite' afflicts them. At the same time they are nervously timid of all belief that has not a secure ground of fact at its base. These two cravings are both satisfied by what we know of the mystical experience," says Rev. Dr. Neville Figgis.

GREY HAIRS IN PARLIAMENT.

"Grey hairs find a sanctuary, a welcome in Parliament," says the *Mail*.

"A film of heads touched with the silvery sheen that time bestows passes before one when musing over the reflection of Parliamentary reputations as they stand at the end of the session just closed. In the world of commerce and in industry this is the age of the young men; they fill positions of responsibility and they do brilliantly; but where are the brilliant young men in Parliament?

"Young is, of course, a comparative term, and among the 670 members of the House of Commons are many who must be classed as young in the Parliamentary sense; but if the modern standard of 'too old at forty' were aplied ruthlessly at St. Stephen's, 'all that was left of them, left of 600' would be 'counted out' immediately the orders of the day were called. There would not be a quorum left. 'Too young at 43' is the maxim of Parliament.

"The men who prevail in this assembly are all well advanced in the middle span of life, and the few who dominate it are either grey-hared or rapidly approaching the period when their locks will become so scanty that colour is of no particular moment. The Unionists have the largest contingent of young men in the House, but where among them is the man under 40 whom members will flock in to hear?"

THE SCIENTIST AND THE WORKER.

"The universe is rather too big for man's sounding and summarising at his present stage of growth and progress," says the *Daily Herald apropos* of Sir Oliver Lodge's coming address.

"And it might be better to concentrate our efforts on that modest and backward patch of the universe with which we are particularly concerned and to which we are specially related.

"If man made the earth a decent and natural place, and arranged things so tha human powers and capacities would have a fair field for their full growth and development, unexpected light on the nature and purport of the universe might break in upon him.

"Looking to the stars and searching for the æther is well, but devoloping our own being and power is better. That way may lie the shortest road to wisdom and the unfolding of universal secrets.

"The general scheme of life in Britain is based on monstrous wrong and injustice, bad in the long run for the exploiters as well as the exploited, for the possessors as well as the dispossessed. The thing is contrary to all we can conceive of a divine order or a natural human order."

THE BIBLE AND THE STAGE.

"The autumn theatrical season which is to begin shortly, will, no doubt, have many interesting things to show us, but hardly anything more remarkable than the play which is to be seen in His Majesty's Theatre," says the *Telegraph*. "As has been already announced, it is to be a drama of 'Joseph and his Brethren,' written by Mr. L. N. Parker, which has enjoyed, we understand, no little credit and popularity in the United States. The mere fact that it is a religious play, taken from the records of the Old Testament, marks out its exceptional character, because for many centuries past no religious piece of such a kind has over been permitted in the theatres under the control of the Lord Chamberlain.

"It will be a great and notable production not only because it will illustrate the emancipation of the stage from archaic leading-strings, but because it will set before the public in a new and fascinating light a story full of human touches, and a development of character equally instructive and absorbing.

MOST POPULAR SONG OF THE DAY.

MISS GRACE LA RUE'S "HIT" AT THE PALACE.

A new song that is being sung for the first time this week at the Palace Theatre seems likely to have an immense vogue. Miss Grace La Rue, the American operatic comedienne, who sings it has had nearly a hundred letters, some of them from ladies of title and well-known artists, asking what it is called and where it can be obtained.

"Not one of these correspondents," Miss La Rue said, in an interview with a representative of the "*Pall Mall Gazette*," "has been able to name the song correctly. They refer to it either as 'the song that is something about not wanting to do it,' or 'that second song you sing sitting in a chair.'

"The title of the song is 'You made me love you' It is just a typical American song, which was only published six weeks before I left, and has never been sung in England before. Of course, didn't know it would become so popular here.

"The other part of my programme I am changing each week, but this song will be sung throughout my engagement, and next week its title will appear on the programme. Part of it runs:—

You made me love you.
I didn't want to do it.
I didn't want to do it.
You made me want you,
And all the tune you knew it.
I guess you always knew it.
You made me happy, sometimes
You made me glad.
But there were other times, my dear,
You made me feel so sad.
You made me sign for ——
I didn't want to tell you.
I didn't want to tell you.

VOICE THAT RETURNED.

Miss La Rue has been on the stage since she was twelve. She began as a dancer. "As a child," she said, "I had a lovely voice, but when I danced it left me. It began to come back when I reached my seventeenth or eighteenth year. As it go better and better I decided to take lessons, and last few years I have been singing, instead of dancing, and playing parts in musical comedy and operetta. I was the original Mme. Troubadour in America in the musical version of 'Divorçons.'"

They call Miss La Rue in America the leader of fashions, for she not only wears beautiful gowns, but designs all her own dresses, both for the stage and for the home. For her song, "You made me love you," she wears a black chiffon gown with silver bugle bands.

The gown she is wearing in the portrait that accompanies this interview is a new mode of her own design of yellow net, with fichu of the same net bound with silver braid, a red rose being worn at the girdle to relieve the single colour.

AMERICA FOR FASHIONS.

"In order to get the effects for the designs, I take the materials," said Miss La Rue, "and drape them one way and another, standing in front of the mirror sometimes for as long as two hours at a time. That is the way all the modistes get their effects.

"I think the time is coming when French people will come to American modistes for their fashions. It is everywhere recognised that the American women are the best-dressed. Americans it is true, continue to go to Paris for their fashions, but they so adapt them to their own requirements that in a few months they become essentially American.

"I am hoping one day to open a shop in New York and make original gowns and hats to match my own design instead of having modern French models. You must study to suit the requirements of each person.

THE TRANSPARENT CRAZE.

"What do you think," Miss La Rue was asked, "of the transparent fashion that has been so much criticised in England?"

"I think," she replied, "that women's dress should be pretty, and fluffy, and attractive. A woman should always look the best she can. I do not believe in very exaggerated dresses showing the figure."

"Women," she added, "do not pay enough attention to colour. Whilst some can wear almost any colour, others can wear only one or two. If they are not able to study colour themselves they would do well, I think, to allow someone else to do it for them. My own colour is yellow, and almost any shade of yellow.

"Whether young or old, women are always safe if they wear black and white in any form. Black and white always look smart. It is what Frenchwomen choose when in doubt, and Frenchwomen certainly know how to wear their clothes."—*Pall Mall.*

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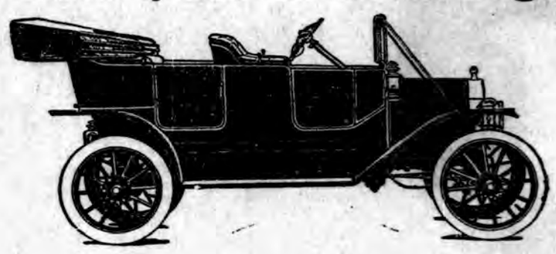

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FINANCES OF INDIA.

HE CHAMBERLAIN COMMISSION REPORT.

QUESTION OF GOLD STANDARD RESERVE.

WITNESSES' VIEWS.

LOANS TO PRESIDENCY BANKS

LESS RESTRICTIVE POLICY ADVOCATED.

LONDON, Sept. 11.

The interim report of the Chamberlain Commission was issued here to-night. It consists entirely of bulky volumes of verbatim evidence given by twenty-two witnesses.—Reuter.

LONDON, Sept. 12.

Mr Lionel Abrahams, Assistant Under-Secretary, India Office, testified to four days' dealings in borrowings. He said that the Secretary of State for India had for years recognised that he must pay a little more interest in preference to unduly restricting borrowing.

Dealing with the balance in India, he said that, in reply to the proposal of the Government of India for temporarily lending to Presidency Banks at interest, the Secretary of State was of the opinion that such loans should be at the bank rate and not below as the Government of India wished.

Mr. Abrahams personally thought that a less restrictive policy might now be pursued, and that the Government of India should not lend direct in India to commercial firms.

LOANS IN INDIA.

Exchange banks were not disposed to borrow from the Government of India, because money could be raised more cheaply in England. He thought that loans in India might be made from the Paper Currency Reserve in preference to Treasury balances.

The general practice of the Secretary of State was to sell Council Bills freely; but not below 15, 29 32. He had undertaken to sell without a limit at 16 1-8.

In order not to leave the matter too much to the uncontrolled discretion of the Secretary of State, Mr. Abrahams suggested the rule "that he should sell at such a price that it would be more profitable to sell at that price than to bring gold home from India."

THE GOLD RESERVE.

Dealing with the Gold Standard Reserve, he said that the main reason for holding a reserve mainly from London was not to earn interest but to insure that the sterling portion of it should be used for its proper purpose, namely, for supporting exchange. The real argument for holding a portion of it in actual gold was that the supply of short-dated securities was very likely to decrease.

To hold a part of the gold in India would be wasteful. It would not earn interest, and would have to be sent back when required. The Indian part of the Reserve served much the same purpose as would a corresponding addition to the Paper Currency Reserve. On the whole, he felt that an amalgamation of the two Reserves was not desirable.

EXTENT OF RESERVES.

Mr. Newmarch, Financial Secretary, India Office, dealing with the Paper Currency Reserve, was of the opinion that this and the Gold Standard Reserve should be at least twenty-four crores at the commencement of the active season in India and should never fall below seventeen and a half crores. The existence of a part of the former Reserve in London served a double purpose, as it might be used in payment for silver and also as a support to exchange, when the balance of trade was unfavourable.

INDIA OFFICE LOANS.

Mr. Walter Badock, Accountant-General, India Office, dealt with the India Office loan business. Replying to criticisms of the practice of lending on debentures at par, or even when they stood below par, Mr. Badock said he did not think there was much in it as the debentures were all short-dated, but the reason for the practice was that it was a good policy to support these debentures because the Government of India was more interested as a borrower in the money market than as a lender. Lately, there had been an increasing difficulty in lending. Now it was impossible to lend more than about eleven millions on the conditions fixed.

VIEWS OF EXCHANGE BANKS.

The evidence given by Messrs Toomey and Fraser, representing the Exchange Banks, showed that they considered that the existing state of things generally was convenient to the Exchange Banks. They opposed the suggestion that Presidency Banks should be allowed to borrow in London or deal with foreign Bills. They saw no reason why the Government of India should not lend to Presidency Banks a part of the surplus balances for the benefit of trade in the busy season at something below bank rate.

They considered that neither a State Bank nor a Mint was needed. If the latter became necessary, then they advocated the coinage of sovereigns Famine times were the only times when Indian gold would go to the Mint

Mr. Toomey expressed the opinion that the Gold Standard Reserve should be of thirty millions, at least ten millions being in actual gold.

Mr. Fraser preferred fifteen millions

Sir Shapurji Broacha tried to get the witnesses to agree that it would be better to have the whole in actual gold

They refused on the ground of cost. They considered that the safest place for the Gold Standard Reserve was the Bank of England but said it would be a mistake to keep a large proportion of the Paper Currency Reserve in London

REPOSITORY FOR GOLD.

The report contains a long memorandum by Mr. M. de P. Webb, of Karachi, which expresses his well-known views. Among the appendices, in reply to the Commissioners, who gave Mr. Webb's ideas a minute and painstaking investigation, Mr. Webb in general adhered to his opinions, being, apparently, still convinced that his views are correct on all the most important points, though, in cross-examination, he admitted that if the Gold Reserve were kept in India, it would have to be sent to London when a crisis arose.

Mr. Dunbar, Secretary of the Bank of Bengal, said his Bank was prepared to formulate a scheme for a State Bank with a London office to conduct the sale of drafts, transfers, loans and business of surplus balances, *et cetera*. He said such a Bank should be formed by the amalgamation of the Presidency Banks, and that its capital should not exceed five millions.

Mr. Iyer, Secretary of the Madras Economic Association, said that every sovereign that the people could obtain would go into the melting pot for ornaments—Reuter.

MONGOL DEPUTATION TO RUSSIA.

ST. PETERSBURG, Sept. 11.

It is stated that a deputation, headed by the Mongolian Premier, accompanied by the Assistant Foreign Minister and an Inner Mongolian prince, will leave Urga for St. Petersburg on Sept. 13.—Reuter.

ANOTHER AIR DISASTER.

FOUR SPECTATORS KILLED BY AEROPLANE.

BERLIN, Sept. 11.

A military aeroplane fell on to the manoeuvring ground at Suchenbeuren killing four spectators. The official trial of the new naval Zeppelin has been postponed.—Reuter.

GREEK APOLOGETICS.

OFFICIAL ASSURANCE TO FRANCE.

PARIS, Sept. 11.

The Greek Minister called on M. Pichon to-day and communicated to him a telegram he had received from his Government assuring France that Greece was so conscious of what she owed France that she would do everything to dispel the recent misunderstanding.—Reuter.

COMMITMENT QUASHED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, Sept. 12.

At the Chief Court Sessions, to-day, the case against K. E. E. H. Clark manager of the Rangoon Medical Hall, was on before the acting Chief Judge in his revisional capacity. In this case, the Chief Judge, sitting as Sessions Judge the other day, quashed the commitment order on the ground of several irregularities on the part of the District Magistrate and desired to hear counsel in revision to-day.

Mr. Mcdonnell, appearing for Dr Pedley, proprietor of the Rangoon Medical Hall, said that Dr Pedley, desired him to say he did not wish to take any further action in the matter.

Mr. De Glanville, on behalf of the accused, said that he had nothing to say under the circumstances.

His honour in passing orders said no other action would be taken by the Court except to quash the commitment on the revisional side of the court.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

SIMLA, Sept. 12.

Lieut. Mulcahy Morgan, Royal Irish Fusiliers, is appointed Flying Officer, Military Wing, Royal Flying Corps.

Lieut, Anstruther, on exchange from the Indian Army, is posted to the 2nd Battalion Royal West Kent Regimene.

Lieut, Earle Nottinghamshire and Derbyshire Regiment, is appointed to the Gold Coast Regiment of the West African Frontier Force.

Lieut, Parish and Flower, 3rd Battalion, King's Royal Rifles Corps, have been selected for the Adjutancies of the 815th and 16th Battalions, Country of London Regiment, Territorial Force.

Approval has been given to the appointments of Lieut.-Col. Macandrew and Major Hay as Commandant and 2nd-in-command, respectively, of the 5th Cavalry, when Colonel Laug vacates in February next.

Lieut. Preedy R. E., is posted to the Lucknow Division for duty with the Electric Light Section at Rangoon.

Captain Kelly, Royal Garrison Artillery is promoted Major and posted to No. 77 Company Royal Garrison Artillery, Aden.

MR. LOVAT FRASER.

MARRIAGE IN AN ISLAND CHURCH.

Mr. Lovat Fraser, the well-known journalist and authority on Eastern affairs and formerly of Bombay, was married in the little island church of Sark, Channel Islands, in Mail week to Miss Olive Geraldine Forman, youngest daughter of the late Archibald James Forman, barrister-at-law.

The bride and bridegroom, with a few personal friends, only arrived at the island by motor-boat late on Saturday night. The secret leaked out during Sunday, and despite the early hour numbers of the islanders and visitors attended the brief and simple ceremony.

The wedding breakfast was held at the Discart Hotel, the hostelry in a beautiful valley, where Mr. Fraser has frequently stayed.

Afterwards the bride and bridegroom embarked in a motor-boat, and sailed for an unknown destination on the coast of France.

The harbour was full of spectators and fishermen, who cheered as the boat sailed off.

BOMBAY COLLECTOR OF CUSTOMS.

Mr, M. M. S. Gubbay, Collector of Customs at Bombay, will proceed home on furlough in November and will probably be relieved by Mr. R. F. L, Whitty, Mr. H. F. Howard on return from leave taking over charge as Collector in Calcutta.

CHINESE CRISIS.

JAPAN'S DEMANDS FOR REDRESS.

IMMEDIATE COMPLIANCE REQUESTED.

PEKIN, Sept. 11.

Japan has presented a series of demands to the Chinese Government relating, firstly, to the torture of a Japanese officer, Lieut. Mihimira, at Hankow, on August 11, who was stripped of his uniform and hung by his hands: secondly, the arrest of another officer at Shantung; thirdly, the killing of three Japanese at Nanking; finally the insult to the Japanese flag.

Japan demands an apology, the punishment of the guilty persons, and the payment of an indemnity, the amount of which will be settled later. China is required to comply immediately, otherwise Japan will take any action she may deem necessary. It is expected that China will comply forthwith. —Reuter.

CAWNPORE RIOTS.

SPECIAL SESSIONS JUDGE TO HEAR THE CASES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, Sept. 12.

It is understood that the local Government will appoint a Special Sessions Judge to try the cases arising out of the Cawnpore riots and the trial of the 101 men who have been committed to the Sessions at Cawnpore in connection with them will commence on October 18. Four others have since been committed, and they will presumably be tried along with the first batch.

Application for bail on behalf of the persons committed will be presented as early as practicable to the Vacation Bench of the High Court, and counsels have been instructed on the subject by Mr. Fazlul Rehman, vakil of Cawnpore, who has come to Allahabad in this connection.

SOLDIER'S RACE WITH MAIL TRAIN.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SILIGURI, Sept. 12.

Private Graham; of the Argylls, stationed at Jalapahar, raced the Darjeeling Himalayan Railway mail train from Ghoom to Kurseong, beating it by two minutes. The distance of fifteen miles and a half was covered in an hour and thirty minutes.

CHITRAL RELIEF COLUMN.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, Sept. 12.

The *Pioneer* learns from Malakand that the annual Chitral Relief will leave there towards the end of next week, the movable column as usual proceeding to Chakdarrah in the first instance. These reliefs are not likely to be impeded on this march, as no further fighting has occured at Dir. The Nawab seems to be surpreme there again, and the Khan of Barwar is among those who have abandoned their opposition to him.

LORD PENTLAND.

BRIEF VISIT TO BOMBAY.

H. E. Lord Pentland, Governor of Madras, with H. E. Lady Pentland, who were on their way to Kirkee, on the invitation of H. E. Lord Willingdon, stopped at Bombay for a couple of hours on Thursday. During their short stay in the city Their Excellencies paid a flying visit to the Parsi Towers of Silence. They will remain at Kirkee for five days as guests of Lord and Lady Willingdon.

RELICS OF COLONEL CODY.

Lot 211 in the sale of Colonel Cody's effects at Aldershot which was fixed for September 8 was "The large shed, including workshop and office, in which the late Mr Cody built his machines."

Everything was being sold, from "metal oddments" to a Cody monoplane, so that not a trace of the great inventor's activities would be left.

A considerable sum was expected from the sale of a 100 horse-power Green six-cylinder engine, which was fitted to the waterplane in which Colonel Cody met his death, and was only slightly damaged by the fall. There were three other engines for which good prices were expected.

There was also a large amount of material which he had purchased for the construction of the machine with which he hoped to make the Transatlantic flight. Numerous other articles show how many great and well-laid plans were broken by the famous airman's death.

Incongrously enough among all these mechanical details came a set of harness and a pigskin saddle—relics of the earlier days.

The P. and O. Company's s.s. "Egypt" with the outward Mails of Sept. 5 passed Suez at 12-30 a.m. on Thursday, Sept. 11.

The P. and O. Company's s. s. "Arcadia" with the China and Australian Mails is expected to arrive in Bombay at 6 a.m. on Sunday, Sept. 14.

THE *Pioneer* states that it is improbable there can be a simultaneous publication of an *ad interim* report of the Royal Commission on Indian Finance at Home and in India, as copies of the report will take sometime yet to reach this country.

THE Commission appointed by the Punjab Government to enquire into allegations of corrupt practices brought against Munshi Barkat Ali Kakazai will probably meet at Ferozepur about the 22nd instant, and may be extended to Lyallpur. It will consist of Messrs. E. R. Abbott, S. Wilberfore, and J. C. C Lal.

HOME RULE PROBLEM.

PLEA FOR GENERAL ELECTION.

UNIONIST OPPOSITION TO A CONFERENCE.

LONDON, Sept, 12.

The London papers, besides themselves commenting on Lord Loreburn's letter to the *Times* print copious extracts from editorials in the Provincial papers. The impression conveyed by these is that, while the proposal can be received with respectful sympathy, Conference is not regarded as practicable either by Liberals or Unionists in view of the unreconcilable views of both sides.

Ulster Unionist papers are unanimous in declaring that a compromise is out of the question, and that the irreducible minimum of Ulster's demands have already been stated in the House of Commons.

Captain Craig in an interview, said that a Conference would be an absurdity and that it presupposed a compromise in which it was impossible for Ulster to join.

Mr. John Dillon, M. P., said that no useful purpose would be served by a Conference which was not based on a concession of the principle of Home Rule.

Mr. Herbert Gibbs, Chairman of the City of London Conservative Association, said there was no outlet from the present situation except by a general election.—Reuter.

PRESS OPINIONS.

LONDON, Sept. 11.

Lord Loreburn's suggestion of a conference on the Home Rule question has aroused the greatest interest and there are widespread signs of approval.

The *Westminster Gazette* agrees with the *Times* that one could not expect Unionists to enter a conference pledged to an Irish Parliament with an Irish executive. At the same time, it says, the conference would be a mere waste of time unless it is agreed that the Government of Ireland must be altered from what it now is. It might well be worth while to consult and see if agreement by consent is possible.

The Conservative evening papers all emphasise the opinion that the Government must take the first step, while the question for idiscussion must be the problem of Irsh Government, not of the Home Rule Bill.

The *Pall Mall Gazette* says Englishmen are becoming increasingly convinced that, unless the problem of Ireland is settled by agreement, it will never be settled.

The *Globe* is most hopeful that a solution might be found by agreement between the two British Parties without the presence of the two Irish Parties, and that it might be possible to achieve success where the conference of 1910 failed.

The *Evening Standard* says the essential factors are goodwill on all sides and a desire for a settlement rather than to snatch a party advantage; secondly, the whole question must be left open.

The *Daily Mail* says the Unionists will not go to a Conference called with the object of bringing the present Home Rule Bill into effect.

The *Daily Telegraph* says that the time calls, not for a Conference, but for an election.

The *Morning Post* says the difficulties in the way of the settlement by consent are enormous, in view of the wide gulf which separates the two parties, and that the best solution is to let the people decide.

The *Standard* says the Unionists do not want to take part in another farce like that of 1910, but that, if Mr. Asquith chooses to withdraw the Home Rule Bill and offer a Conference, his suggestion will meet with careful consideration.

The *Daily Chronicle* says Lord Loreburn's plea for a Conference is a plea that the Government shall disobey the national mandate to carry the Home Rule Bill.

The *Daily News* says that whether a Conference is called or not, the Home Rule Bill holds the field,

The *Birmingham Daily Post, Western Morning News, Bristol Times and Yorkshire Post*, all of them Unionist papers, agree in doubting the practical value of a Conference, and say that it is better to allow an electorate to decide the issue and dispose of the question once and for all.

The *South Wales Daily News* says the Liberals cannot even consider a Conference.—Reuter.

[The suggested conference had already been mooted in mail week. Arrangements had then been made for an open air demonstration on a large scale at Skibbereen on Sunday, Aug. 31, "in furtherance of the new movement for an Irish Peace Conference." The following was to be the only resolution proposed :—" That we endorse with all our minds and hearts the re olution of the National Peace Conf rence in Cork, and believe it to be the first interest of Ireland to seek by a friendly conference of all political arties a settlement of the Home Rule, Land Purchase, Town and City Labourers questions, such as will unite Irishmen of all races and religious beliefs in labouring for the happiness and good government of our common native land."]

DEATH OF JUDGE GAYNOR.

LONDON, Sept. 11.

The death has occurred on board the "Baltic," in mid-ocean, of Judge Gaynor, the Mayor of New York. Mr. Gaynor was voyaging to England.—Reuter.

LONDON, Sept. 12.

Judge Gaynor's death was due to heart failure which was caused by violent coughing, caused by the presence in the throat of a bullet fired at him in August, 1910.

His death has plunged into confusion the campaign for the election or a new Mayor of New York.—Reuter.

LAND OF WEALTH.

THE POSSIBILITIES OF NIGERIA

ROMANCE OF UGANDA RAILWAY.

LONDON. Sept. 11.

The romance of the Uganda railway promises at least to be equalled by the construction of the great artery of 550 miles from the newly discovered Port Harcourt, on the branch of the Bonny River (Nigeria), to Kaduna River, where it joins the Kano railway. The cost of the new line, which the Government has just sanctioned, is three millions sterling. It traverses a mysterious and almost unknown land where Juju worship prevails, tapping the richest palm-oil belt in the world and a coal-field at Udi of a thousand square miles. Seventy five per cent of coal equal to the best Welsh coal will be opened by sections as rapidly as possible.

Surveyors and constructors are sailing forthwith.—Reuter.

ALLEGED MURDEROUS ASSAULT.

EUROPEAN PLANTER'S NARROW ESCAPE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, Sept. 12.

The *Madras Mail's* Coimbatore correspondent wrote on the 11th instant, " Udamanparai is an estate on the Anamalais, about fifty miles from the Pollachi head quarters of the European Magistrate. Mr. R. Fowke, the new manager of the estate, took charge of it about October, 1912. One Kunju Bava, a Moplah, was a felling contractor on the estate at the time Mr. Fowke took charge. As he did not perform his part of the contract properly, Mr. Fowke had to take proceedings under the Planters' Labour Act and obtained an order for Rs. 200 from the Sub-Magistrate of Pollachi against Kunju Cava. After the decision, Kunju Bava continued to work on the estate apparently on his former contract. On the morning of April 4 last, he went to Mr. Fowke and asked for Rs. 300 as his coolies wanted to go to their villages for the Vishnu festival on April, 13. Mr. Fowke at first refused to give him any money as he had not finished his felling contract and a fairly large sum was due to Mr. Fowke himself. Eventually, Mr. Fowke paid him Rs. 100 as an advance for the coming year's contract. Kunju Bava, after he got the money, grew insolent and demanded Rs. 200 more in settlement of the current contract. Mr. Fowke then ordered Kunju Bava to pay back the Rs, 100 which he did and went away. On his way back, the contractor is said to have told Mr. Fowke's butler and estate writer that he would make Mr. Fowke give him his money that day by beating him if necessary.

The case for the prosecution is that, at about 3 o'clock that afternoon, while Mr. Fowke and his writer were on the estate inspecting some clearing, the contractor Kunju Bava, Syed Mahomed and one Thiyya, both coolies, came towards him. When they were within a few yards of Mr. Fowke, the last-named asked the coolies to stop, and told the contractor alone to advance if he had any business with him. All three continued to advance and they rushed at him with the Moplah yell and Syed Mahomed, who had his right hand behind his back, suddenly raised it with a heavy bill hook *vettu kathi* with which he aimed a blow at Mr. Fowke's head. Mr. Fowke seized his assailant's right hand and the bill-hook with his left hand cutting his middle finger in so doing. The other two men closed with Mr Fowke immediately, and Kunju Bava inflicted a wound on his fore-arm on the inner side with a penknife. Mr Fowke knocked the knife out of Kunju's hand but the latter ran behind Mr Fowke, pulled his spectacles off and tried to gouge Mr Fowke's eyes out with his thumbs. The other cooly, who has not yet been arrested struck the unfortunate planter on the face and body with his fist. The writer, who was near, was shouting all the while to the Moplahs to desist, but in vain There was a desperate struggle, and Mr Fowke at last succeeded in wrenching the bill-hook from Syed Mahomed the second accused, and threw it away. The writer picked it up and ran off into the thick bushes close by. The men then ran away. Mr Fowke wrote to the Inspector of Police at Pollachi detailing the circumstances of the murderous assault. No reply came for some days. He then wrote to his pleader at Polramti who advised him to write to the Kottur Police. A constable arrived on the 19th, that is, fourteen days afterwards. A constable, who knew only tamil, instructed Fowke to get a medical certificate and went away. Mr. Fowke got one, and the police, "charge-sheeted" the accused persons before the Sub Magistrate of Pollachi for a minor offence. The Joint Magistrate of Pollachi, Mr J C Stodart I C S transferred the case to his own file and then after due enquiry, committed the case to the Sessions for trial, holding that *prima facie* an offence of attempt to murder was made out. The case came up for trial yesterday before the Sessions Judge and two assessors. The two accused Moplahs examined two witnesses for their defence to prove that Mr Fowke pulled out a revolver at the time. One of the witnesses said at first that the revolver was green, and finally said that it was purple. These men were the contractor's coolies and were disbelieved as Mr Fowke's evidence was supported by that of his writer.

The Assessors found the first accused alone guilty of simple hurt, and both the accused not guilty of attempt to murder.

His Honour then found the first accused guilty under the sections 324, 325 and 511, I P C, and sentenced him to three years' imprisonment under the first section, and to two years under the second and third sections, and directed the sentences to run consqutively. The second accused was convicted of attempt to murder and sentenced to ten years' rigorous imprisonment.

The Judge remarked that planters living in out of the way places ought to be protected from premeditated murderous assaults of this kind, and that the sentences should be severe in convictions in such cases.

TRAIN THEFT.

PASSENGER ROBBED OF RS. 4,000.

CASH-BOX MYSTERIOUSLY ABSTRACTED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Sept. 12.

The Government railway police are enquiring into a daring theft of a box containing Rs. 4,000 in cash and notes from a third-class compartment of an up train on Tuesday night between Santahar and Talora stations on the Eastern Bangal State Railway. An up-country man, a fellow-passenger of the owner of the box, who got down at Talora station is suspected.

MISS MAUD ALLAN.

Y. W. C. A'S PETITION AGAINST HER INDIAN TOUR.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BANGALORE, Sept. 12.

The General Secretary of the Young Women's Christian Association is appealing publicly to all women, European and Indian, to band themselves together in an earnest protest against the coming of Miss Maud Allan. Signatures are urgently requested to a written protest to be submitted to the responsible authority.

QUESTION FOR EUROPEAN DEFENCE ASSOCIATION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Will you allow me to express some opinions on the objections to Maud Allan's appearance on the stage. It is not the fact that she is appearing in India that I raise objection to, although I know there are a lot of hypocritically minded people who are glad, nay delighted, to go to see Maud Allan at Home and yet they think she should not appear in India. The only reason for people adopting the latter attitude is that they desire to create in the mind of the Indian, (who is prejudiced against those adopting the profession of dancing,) a wholly artificial conception of European women. There is a silly tendency, which is very transparent, to create a false glamour round European women, which is most distasteful to lovers of truth. At any rate why does the European Defence Association place itself in a false position by condemning Miss Maud Allan's visit to India and yet remain dumb on the subject of those women who are hourly eating away the core of our vaunted European prestige? Let us at least be consistent and not make useless attempts to hood-wink the tens of thousands of Indians who have developed so wonderfully along intellectual lines, for so many of her sons have travelled to Europe. It is hypocritical to treat the Indians as though they were children and set up false standards which must eventually collapse. Now that they have made such a great progress in educational matters I maintain that Maud Allan has as much right to appear in India as she has to appear in Europe. But what seems to me the real objection—if it can be intellectually demonstrated as such—is the fact of a woman appearing on the public stage in a state of semi-nudity. It may or may not be artistic—it may or may not be impure. If it is impure, then it is a danger to our young men, and I am thinking more of our European young men, who are a sturdy type physically and mentally; and if Miss Allan's work is not pure then these young men shoud be protected from themselves. Their protection is far more essential than that of the Indian youth, whose innate spirituality more or less lifts him to an extent, from temptation; and besides, Indians are used to nudity and therefore it does not disturb them to the same extent that it might European youths. In fact one might say with a good deal of certainty that Miss Maud Allan's work cannot injure the youth of India, so that we can eliminate that objection so far as the Indians are concerned; but what we have to seriously consider is the moral tone of our European youth, and I maintain, that is the real question at issue, and if it can be demonstrated that the senses are aroused by such dancing, then steps should be taken to prohibit Miss Maud Allan's appearance, or, as an alternative, the management should not be allowed to admit European young men and women under the ages of twenty-one.—Yours, etc.

E. H.

Bombay.

II.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE " BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—This is splendid. I thought Mr. Edie was only Miss Allan's manager. Now it turns out he is the self-appointed educator of India, a man with clear qualifications for his great task of regeneration. By dancing comes salvation, through the medium of Mr. Edie, Plato and St. Augustine. It does not matter that St. Augustine said with absolute explicitness. " The pantomimes (i.e. plays acted by dancers) were a far more fatal disease sent by Satan, that the previous pestilence which was the occasion of the first introduction of actors into the Roman community." It does not matter that Plato would allow in his state only such dances as would tend to encourage mainly fortitude or public order and decency. It does not matter that Plato's ideal man, the philosopher of the Republic, arrives at knowledge of the good through severe abstract contemplation and not by the vision of dancing girls. Mr. Edie knows exactly what he meant. He meant to secure our regeneration by means of Art with a capital 'A.' This art of dancing, so far from being, as Burton puts it, an *incitamentum amoris*, is really a moral educator. And Mr. Edie, noble soul, is going to raise us to a knowledge of God, who, of course, is the Trinity of Truth, Beauty and Goodness of which he and Plato speak through Miss Maud Allan. Splendid! If a former Governor were here, he would put Mr. Edie straight into the Education Department. Don't you see, sir? Mr. Edie is not advertising: he is regenerating. As for those prudish critics who propose that Miss Allan be asked to wear red flannel unmentionables when she dances they do not understand the moral elevation than ensues from the spectacle of woman's beauty unadorned. I am afraid before long I shall have to confess myself converted.—Yours, etc.

ALETH.

SMUGGLING OF ARMS.

EUROPEAN ENGINEER CHARGED.

ALLEGED CONNECTION WITH TIBET.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Sept. 12.

J. S Wyndham, a mechanical engineer, was brought up yesterday before the Chief Presidency Magistrate charged under the Arms Act. He was arrested in connection with the smuggling of arms to Tibet. As the accused was a European, the charge under the Arms Act was dropped, and a charge was entered under Section 401 I. P. C., of forgery, and thereby obtaining fire arms and disposing of the same without a license.

Bail was allowed in a surety for Rs. 1,000. but as this was not forthcoming the accused was detained in custody.

POONA FLOWER SHOW.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

POONA, Sept. 12

The annual flower show of the Agri-horticultural Society of Western India was held this evening at the usual venue the Empress Gardens. Their Excellencies Lord and Lady Willingdon accompanied by Their Excellencies Lord and Lady Pentland drove down in state for the purpose of declaring the show open.

CURRENT EASTERN NEWS.

The Finance Department of the Government of India will deal with the six monthly Budget estimates at Simla this year. The Finance Secretariat therefore will move to Delhi about the same time as those of other departments.

The new province of Bihar and Orissa suffers, from a medical point of view, from two serious handicaps at the present time. These are, firstly, the lack of a suitable hospital for Europeans, and, secondly, an insufficient number of dispensaries. As for the hospital, the question has been under consideration for at least a year, for Lieutenant-Colonel Drury, Inspector-General of Hospitals, Bihar and Orissa, says in a report on the province's hospitals and dispensaries just issued that it was first discussed in 1912. Matters have now advanced so far that a more or less definite scheme has been dropted. It is proposed to build a hospital and sanitarium at Ranchi, where the climate is very suitable for the purpose. A site for the latter has been selected. At Bankipore necessary provision for a European Hospital will be made in the scheme for the remodelling of the Patna Medical School and the Bankipore General Hospital, which is now under the consideration of Government.

HOUNDS HUNT A TERRIER.

A terrified terrier scurrying through the main streets with a pack of drag-hounds in full cry after him was the unusual spectacle witnessed at Camberley. The hounds were the Staff College pack, and their chase had an exciting ending. Eventually the terrier bolted into the " Olde Curiositie Shoppe," and the pack followed, a considerable amount of antique glass and China being broken before the hounds were beaten off and the terrier removed from underneath a chest of drawers, where he had sought refuge. After being got into the street the pack commenced chase after a second dog, but were driven off by a crowd of workmen.

COLUMBUS' SHIPS.

The three reproductions of the caravels of Columbus, the Santa Maria. Pinta, and the Nina, constructed for the World's Columbian Exhibition in 1893, have left the Jackson Park lagoon on the first lap of their journey to the Panama-Pacific Exhibition in San Francisco in 1915. The ships have been taken to a dry-dock at South Chicago to be made seaworthy. A bond of 10,000 dols. has been furnished to insure the return of the ships. It is expected the fleet will reach Boston before the beginning of the winter. In the spring they will be manned by crews of students from Harvard University, and begin their long cruse. It is planned to skirt the Atlantic coast, stopping at San Salvador, the first land discovered by Colmbus, pass through the Panama Canal, and up the Pacific to San Francisco.

TOUR OF KAISER'S SON.

In mail week Prince August Wilhelm, one of the sons of German Emperor, embarked at Plymouth on the steamer "George Washington" for Bremen, on the conclusion of a motor-car tour in England and Scotland. His Royal Highness, who travelled as Count Zu Lingen, was accompanied by his wife and her sister, Princess Harald of Denmark.

BRAVE PRIEST DROWNED.

Three children were bathing in the sea at Bretignolles, a small village on the Brittany coast, when a wave washed them off their feet. They were being rapidly taken out to sea by the under-current when the Abbe Poirier, the parish priest, who was a witness of the accident, swam out to their rescue. He had not gone far when he was seized with cramp and was drowned. Two of the children were rescued by fishermen in a boat, but the third was swept away and drowned.

A Gas Cooking Stove will roast, bake, or boil, at the same time. It is always ready for use and is the cheapest, most reliable, and cleanest method of cooking.

THE WORLD OF SPORT.

RIFLE-SHOOTING FOR YOUTHS AND BOYS.

RESULT OF IMPERIAL SHIELD COMPETITION.

LONDON, Sept. 11.

The results of the Imperial Challenge Shield Rifle Competition are as follows.

JUNIORS.

1st.—Marine Cadet Corps, Deal. Average score, 89.8.

2nd.—Eastern Road School, Melbourne. Average score, 89.6.

3rd.—Naval Boy's Brigade, Devonport. Average score, 89.

4th.—Cottesmore School. Average score, 86.6.

5th.—2nd Co. Roberts Boys Cadet Corps. Average score, 84.2.

6th.—5th Co. Naval Cadets, South Australia. Average score, 84.2.

SENIORS.

1st.—No. I Co., Naval Reserve, South Australia. Average Score, 92·4.

2nd.—1st Co., Roberts Cadet Corps, Average Score, 92·2.

3rd.—St. Giles Company of London Church Lads Briage Average Score 91·7.

4th.—King Edward. School, Witley. Average Score 91·2.

5th.—Naval Cadets, Albania. Average Score 91.

6th.—"A" Company, 51st batt., Senior Cadets, South Melbourne. Average Score, 89.

7th.—"A" Company Lancing College. Average Score, 87·7.

8th.—Inverness Academy. Average score 87·5.

9th.—Colchester Grammar School. Average score, 84·6.

10th.—Dunstable School. Average score 84·3.—Reuter.

RACING AT HOME.

DONCASTER CUP WON BY LONG SET.

LONDON, Sept. 12.

The result of the Doncaster Cup is as follows:—

Long Set	1
Aleppo	2

Won by three lengths Two ran.

Betting: 2 to 1 on Long Set, 2 to 1 against Aleppo.—Reuter.

DURAND TOURNAMENT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, Sept. 12.

The following is the drawing for the Durand Football Tournament which commences in Simla on September 22:—North Staffords vs. Connaughts; West Ridings vs. Argyles, Simla Sports vs. Mountain Battery; 3rd K. R. Rifles vs. Royal Scots; 4th K. R. Rifles vs. Rifle Brigade; N. W. Railway vs. Lancashire Fusiliers; Durham Light Infantry vs. Kings Own Regiment; 1st K. D. Guards vs. South Lancs and Black Watch bye.

POONA HORSE SHOW.

It is notified for information that the dates now finally fixed for the Horse Show are Friday the 19th and Monday the 22nd Sept.

The Show will take place on the Queen's Garden Polo ground.

1st Entries will be accepted up to Thursday 11th Sept. 2nd and Final Enteries up to Monday 15th Sept.

On Monday 22nd September Lady Willingdon will present the trophies.

The Hon'ble Mr. P. D. Pattani, C. I. E., will be "At Home" on that day.

AMERICAN LAWN TENNIS.

CHAMPIONSHIP RETAINED BY MCLOUGHLIN.

Maurice McLoughlin has retained his title as national lawn tennis champion of the United States at Newport by defeating Norris Williams in the singles by three sets to one. In no game since his defeat by Parke in England last month has McLoughlin, been pushed to such extremes as in his contest with Williams. McLoughlin is the first American champion successfully to defend his title by playing through the all-comers' tournament. The scores were 6—4, 5—7, 6—3, 6—1.

The champion's speed was the keynote of his play, and he employed it from start to finish. Williams handled it cleverly for a time, but in the end it crushed his opposition. Nearly 5,000 people witnessed the match.

IS THE AMERICAN SERVICE TO BE BARRED.

Newport lawn tennis players have been discussing a report that the International Lawn Tennis Association intends to adopt rules making the American service impossible. According to these rules, the server must keep both feet on the ground during delivery. Such a requirement, it is commented in America, says the "Daily Telegraph" correspondent, would not only rob the serve of much of its speed and break, but also seriously handicap the server in reaching the net. It would, in brief, make the American game, which is founded on aggressiveness, impossible. "The good of tennis," says the average Newport player, "dose not require the abolition of the American game. It demands of our rivals that they develop games of their own."

DEATH OF A BOXER.

The death in hospital at Los Angeles is announced of the boxer John Young, after being knocked out in the eleventh round of a twenty round contest with Willard, one of the men who are regarded as white hopes. It is thought that Young's death will probably be followed by the prohibition of prize fighting in California.

CRICKET TOURNAMENT.

HINDUS WIN BY LARGE MARGIN.

CAUTIOUS PLAY IN SECOND INNINGS.

GREAT EXCITEMENT AMONG SPECTATORS.

Two days sufficed for the game between the above teams, the Hindus winning yesterday evening by 7 wickets and 3 runs. As on the previous day there was a dense mass of spectators who keenly watched the contest. Through a mistake the wickets were shifted three feet nearer the Gymkhana and this brought a nasty piece of ground near the bowler's "blind" spot at the northern end, with the result that many balls rose dangerously high at that end—Christie, in fact, narrowly missing what might easily have been a nasty knock on the nose from a ball which kicked very high. Otherwise, the pitch, outfield and attendance were excellent. It was not a day of thrills, but at one period when the Hindus started their 2nd innings with 59 runs to make a rather sensational start was made three good wickets going down for 20 runs. Sempre and Deodher, however, retrieved the position and carried the score past their opponent's total without losing their wickets. The outstanding feature of the Presidency innings was the excellent batting of the "tail" men, Colbeck (20) Wilson (20) and Byford 13 not out, being the chief contributors. For the Hindus, Sempre and Deodher gave a sterling display of intetesting cricket. Talpade with 4 wickets for 10 runs and Chandarana with 4 wickets for 36 runs were chiefly instrumental in the disposal of the Presidency. Neither Dobbie nor Byford on whom the Presidency relied for the attack were successful with the leather in the 2nd innings.

THE GAME.

Punctually to the minute the Presidency took the field yesterday morning at 12 o'clock. The two overnight not outs, Baloo and Sempre, resumed their innings, Sempre taking the first over from Dobbie. The Hindus on the first innings were 37 ahead with 3 wickets in hand. The first over was a maiden, and the next produced a single. Play was very quiet, only two singles resulting from the next three overs. The second ball of Wilson's next over beat Sempre and found the wickets (159-8-27). It took over a quarter of an hour to make the additional 3 runs. Talpade took Sempre's place, and brought up the next decade by hitting a short one from Wilson past cover for 3. Baloo still further augumented the score by hitting the next ball a full pitch towards the bowler's boundary for a similar number. 170 went up with a snick through the slips for 4 by Baloo, the ball falling just out of Dobbie's reach. Two hard cuts by Baloo were well fielded by Colbeck who endeavoured unsuccessfully on both occasions to run out the batsman by smart returns. Next over Dobbie found Baloo's off stump with a ball, which came well in from leg (171-9-33). Chandarana was the last man in, but one ball sufficed for him, Dobbie clean bowling him with his next delivery (171-10-0). The Hindu innings thus closed at 12-30 for 171 runs, 52 ahead of the Presidency.

EUROPEANS' SECOND ESSAY.

After a short interval the Presidency started their second venture at a quarter to one, sending in Maclaren and Phillips. The former batted a maiden over from Baloo, and then Phillips hit Sempre's first ball to mid-on for a couple. In the next over Maclaren put Baloo very prettily to the leg- boundary, and drove him to cover for a single. Phillips brought up the first decade by putting Baloo to leg for a single. A confident appeal for l. b. w. against Maclaren was rejected by the umpire. Both Baloo and Sempre were keeping an excellent length and it was difficult to get runs. After a succession of singles Maclaren put Baloo away to leg for a couple. Sempre then bowled his third successive maiden, and Baloo did his best to make the batsmen hit out, but they were not to be tempted and preferred to "sit on the splice." At last Maclaren pulled a short one from Sempre to the leg-boundary. With the score at 19, Phillips was given out l. b. w. to Baloo (19-1-4). Haughton filled the vacancy and carefully batted the rest of the over. Next over a second disaster overtook the Presidency, Maclaren, who had batted very well for 15 runs, being clean bowled by Sempre (19-2-15). Stilemen was next man and sent up the second decade with a cut in the slips off the first ball he received. Haughton then drove Sempre powerfully to the boundary past cover. Next over in trying to drive Sempre, Haughton got a lucky snick in the slips for two, and at the next ball he gave a chance to the wicket-keeper which was not accepted. Thirty went up after 40 minutes' play with a drive for a single by Stileman. The Presidency still had a deficit of 22 to make up, and two wickets had gone down, so that their chances were not particularly bright at this juncture. Haughton was rather lucky in Baloo's next over as in hitting out at a half volley he returned a possible chance to the bowler, who could not quite get hold of it. Chandarana was now tried in place of Sempre, his first ball rising very high and hitting Haughton in the chest. The next ball hit the batsman on the thigh, and Haughton was having a rough passage. Baloo was now replaced by Talpade from the northern end, and his third ball all but had Stileman. The next ball, however, got through Stileman's defence, and scattered the wickets. (36-3-5). This was a great disaster as the Presidency had relied on Stileman repeating his first innings' performance. Christie took his place at the wickets and carefully lasted the over.

A GLOOMY OUTLOOK.

Haughton who who was very uncomfortable with Chandarana's bowling, was nearly bowled next over. He then hitthe next ball to the Gymkhana boundary, but had his stumps scattered by the the next delivery from Chandarana (40-4-16.). The Presidency were in a parlous state, for they were still 13 runs behind and four of their best batsmen had been dismissed. West next partnered Christie who very luckily snicked a four to the boundary behind the wickets. With the score at 45 West was brilliantly caught by Deodher with one hand, in th slips, before he could break his "duck" (45-5-0). Colbeck filled the breach, and after a couple of singles the game was adjourned for lunch with the score at 49 for 5 wickets.

On resumption of play the arrears were quickly wiped off, Christie hitting a three, Colbeck a single and four byes were let go. In the next over from Chandarana Colbeck brought up 60 by driving the 3rd ball to the off-boundary. Another single and then Chandarana found Christie's middle stump with a beauty (63-6-10). Sprott was next in and the first ball delivered hit him in the shoulder. The pitch was kicking dangerously at the northern end, and this made things very uncomfortable for the batsman especially with a fast bowler like Chandarana hurling them down. Sprott opened his account with a single off Baloo, but the first ball from Chandarana's next over took his off stumps. (65-7-1). Matters were practically hopeless for the Presidency and Wilson was sent in to try and improve the state of affairs. Baloo sent down a maiden over to Wilson and then Colbeck put Chandarana to leg for a couple, followed by a cut for a single. Another maiden was sent down by Baloo, Colbeck carefully smothering e very ball. 70 went up with a cut for a single by Wilson off Chandarana. The last ball of Baloo's next over was pulled to the leg-boundary by Wilson for four. Sempre now relieved Chandarana from the Gymkhana end and Colbeck neatly put his 2nd ball to leg for 3. He followed this with a fine pull to leg for 3 in the same over, bringing 80 on the scoreboard, Wilson then cut the 5th ball through tha slips to the boundary.

AN EXPENSIVE OVER.

This was rather an expensive over, 11 runs being scored. Another change was made in the bowling, Talpade going on in place of Balloo from the northern end, and Sempre giving way to Chandarana from the other end. Colbeck again neatly glanced the latter bowler for a couple but next ball was stumped by the wicket-keeper (88 8-20). It didn't appear that the batsman was out, for the wicket-keeper missed the wickets at his first effort and by the time he whipped of the bails at his second attempt the batsman had planted his bat in the crease. This was a sore disappointment to the Presidency as Colbeck was playing a magnificent game and scoring rapidly. It is quite on the cards that Colbeck would have put a different complexion on the game as he was playing the bowling with great confidence. Dobbie was next in but did not stop long, being clean bowled by Talpade before he could score. (89-9-0) Byford was last man in and Wilson sent up ninety with a vigorous cut off Chandarana. Turning to Talpade the same batsman pulled him to leg for a couple. Byford followed suit by driving Chandarana for two. The century went up with another fine drive by Byford for a couple, Metha letting the ball through his fingers. Both batsmen were shaping very well and the runs came quickly. Baloo now relieved Talpade and Wilson hit his 3rd ball fiercely past cover for 3. Byford then drove Baloo to the on for a couple and followed this with a single. The Presidency tail was wagging vigorously, and both batsmen scored freely. Talpade took Chandarana's place and Byford neatly glanced him for 3 bringing up the next decade amid much applause. Next ball, however, Wilson cut a short one from Talpade into Baloo's hands at point and the innings closed for 111 runs at 4 o'clock.

HINDUS AGAIN AT THE WICKETS.

The Hindus were thus left with 60 runs to make to win. At 10 minutes past four Vithal and Divekar started the Hindu second innings, Dobbie bowling from the Pavilion and Wilson from the the northern end. The 2nd ball from Dobbie brought about Divekar's downfall. The batsman pulled the ball, which was very short pitched to mid-on where Christie after running four or five yards just got his fingers on to it and held it. It was a magnificent catch (0-1-0). Mehta then partnered Vithal who was very lucky in not being caught in the slips off the first ball he received. The next ball he put up dangerously near short leg and then stepped in front of the next delivery and was given out leg before wicket (4-2-4). This was a most disastrous start for the Hindus and excitement ran high in the Presidency Camp. Deodher took Vithal's place, and hit a loose leg ball from Dobbie to the boundary. Next over Mehta neatly put Wilson to the leg-boundary, West in trying to stop the ball overran himself and went sprawling among the children in the Islam tent. Ten went up in as many minutes and Mehta once more putt Wilson to the leg boundary for a quartette. Twenty went up with a forcing stroke by Mehta off Dobbie. With the score at 20. Wilson bowled Mehta with a trimmer (20-3-11). The Hindus now required 40 to win with 7 batsmen to go in. Sempre filled the breach and next over a ball from Dobbie all but bowled Deodher who just snicked it off his wickets. The Hindus now ran well between the wickets and gathered every possible run. Next over Deodher put Dobbie to leg for 3, one of which was short.

A CRISIS.

This was the crisis of the match and the batsmen played very cautiously. Thirty went up with a fine cut to the boundary by Deodher off Wilson. Dobbie then sent down a maiden, and Byford went on in place of Wilson, and a couple of singles were scored off his first over. Next over Sempre finely drove Dobbie to the bowler's boundary for 4 and followed this with a single. Forty went up with a splendid drive by Deodher to the off-boundary off Dobbie's next ball, Byford who was keeping a good length sent down a maiden and West relieved Dobbie from the Gymkhana end. A hard drive by Deodhar was splendidly fielded by Haughton, no run resulting, Deodhar now turned his attention to Byford, and drove him splendidly to the off for four. Wilson then replaced Byford who has done very little with the leather in this match, and sent down a maiden. It took exactly an hour to make 49 runs. Another change was made in the bowling, Dobbie going on in place of West. His 3rd delivery was cut strongly to the off boundary by Deodhar, bringing up the fifty. The next ball Deodhar despatched to the bowler's boundary and the Hindus now required 3 to win. A leg bye for a single and Sempre equalled his opponents' score with a cut for a single. Next ball a short pitched one from Dobbie was hooked round to leg by Deodhar for 3 and the Hindus had won the match by 7 wickets and 3 runs. Sempre and Deodhar played excellent cricket and raised the score from 20 to 62 without being defeated. Towards this total Sempre's contribution was 10 and Deodhar's, 36. Pai unfortunately hurt the thumb of his left hand very badly and so could not start the spoond innings.

The Hindus will this meet the Mahomedans in the finals on Monday. As far as we know there will be no alteration in the teams,

Scores:—

PRESIDENCY.

1ST INNINGS.

C. J. MacLaren, b Baloo ...	8
Capt. Haughton, c Chandarana, b Sempre	16
E. E. Christie, b Baloo ...	20
F. F. Stileman, c Baloo, b Chandarana	37
S. E. West, b Baloo	6
G. C. Phillips, b Chandarana.	0
L. G. Colbeck, l-b-w, b Baloo ...	10
F. L. Sprott (Capt), l-b-w, b Chandarana	4
C. H. Wilson, b Chandarana....	7
G. S. Dobbie, not out	3
Sergt. Byford, run out... ...	0
Extras	8
Total ...	119

2ND INNINGS.

C. J. MacLaren, b Sempre ...	15
G. Phillips, l-b-w, b Baloo ...	4
Capt. Haughton, b Chandarana	16
F. F. Stileman, b Talpade ...	5
E. E. Christie, not out ...	10
S. E. West, c Deodhar, b Talpade	0
Mr. L. G. Colbeck, st Divekar, b Chandarana...	20
F. L. Sprott, b Chandarana ...	1
C. H. Wilson, c Baloo, b Talpade	20
G. S. Dobbie, b Talpade ...	0
Sergt. Byford, not out	13
Extras	7
Total	111

HINDUS.

1ST INNINGS.

S. K. Divekar, b Wilson ...	47
M. D. Pai, b Wilson ...	39
B. Deodhar, b West	3
P. Vithal, b Dobbie	4
C. V. Mehta, b Wilson	0
H. L. Sempre, b Wilson ...	27
P. Ganpat, l-b-w, b Dobbie ...	5
P. Shivram, l-b-w, b Phillips ...	2
P. Baloo, b Dobbie	23
W. B Talpade, not out ...	4
R. Chandarana, b Dobbie ...	0
Extras	17
Total ...	171

2ND INNINGS.

S. K. Divekar, c Christie, b Dobbie	0
P. Vithal, l-b-w, b Dobbie ...	4
C. V. Mehta, b Wilson	11
B. Deodhar, not out	36
H. L. Sempre, not out... ...	10
M. D. Pai, P. Baloo, P. Shivram, P. Ganpat, W. B. Talpade, R. Chandarana	Did not bat.
Extras	1
Total (for 3 wickets) ...	62

BOWLING.

PRESIDENCY.

1ST INNINGS.

	O.	R.	M.	W.
Dobbie	22·4	42	8	4
Haughton	6	23	1	0
West	12	19	4	1
Byford	4	23	0	0
Wilson	15	41	3	4
Phillips	5	6	3	4

2ND INNINGS.

	O.	R.	M.	W.
Dobbie.....	9·2	36	1	2
Wilson.....	8	15	4	1
Byford	4	8	1	0
West.....	3	2	2	0

HINDUS.

1ST INNINGS.

	O.	R.	M.	W.
Baloo	20·2	40	6	4
Sempre	11	28	0	1
Talpade.....	5	18	0	0
Chandarana...	10	25	1	4

2ND INNINGS.

	O.	R.	M.	W.
Baloo	16	28	5	1
Sempre	10	30	3	1
Chandarana...	12	36	0	4
Talpade	7·4	10	2	4

CURRAN BEATEN IN TWO ROUNDS.

In a boxing match Pat Doran defeated Curran in the second round says a Reuter telegram in mail week from Melbourne.

MORE CHANNEL SWIMMING FAILURES.

Two long distance swimmers, Jabez Wolffe, (England) and Henry Sullivan, of Boston, U.S.A., failed in their attempts to swim the Channel in mail week. Wolffe entered the water at Cape Grisnez (France) and Sullivan at the South Foreland Dover, and both abandoned their swims when seven miles in a direct line from the French and English shore and after they had gone twenty-four mil s.

THE INCOGNITI CRICKETERS.

The programme arranged for the Incogniti cricket team which left England on Tuesday in mail week for a tour in America has been altered since the team left Southampton. The original programme contained only five matches, three of which, all against the Gentlemen of Philadelphia, were three day matches. The first of these three-day matches has been abandoned, and in its place two two-day matches have been arranged.

In their report the committee of the Kent Rugby Union regret that the improvem shown in 1911-12 was not maintained last season, when four matches were lost and three won. Financially, however, the country prospered exceedingly, thanks to their share of the gates in the London and South African matches, which amounted to £324. After granting £55 to clubs, clearing off an overdraft, and placing £100 on deposit, there was a balance of over £100, besides £350 invested.

NASIK GOLF.

THE CHALLENGE SHIELD.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

NASIK, Sept. 12.

The semi-finals of the Challenge Shield were played off this morning, the course being very hard and bumpy owing to want of rain, and Adair and McLeod will have to play off for the Shield on Saturday.

Adair vs. England.—The former started off well with a fine 4, his second being nearly on the green, but England, with the aid of a stymie, got square at the second, Adair having lost his ball and just lipping the hole for a half. The 3rd and 4th were halved in 5 a piece. Adair missing his drive at the latter, but recovering well with a good brassie shot. England became 1 up at the 5th, which he got in a good 4. The sixth was halved in 5 and the seventh in 6, Adair missing his second, third and fourth shots, but laying his 5th dead while England who was on the green with his 3rd, took 3putts. The short 8th was halved in 4, Adair being short with his tee shot and England to the left and too far. The 9th was also halved in 5, and England turned 1 up. The 10th was a sensational hole. England's drive was too low and hit the trees while Adair got a real good one England played a beautiful shot with his brassie and was only about 5 yards short of the green with his second. Then Adair put his second into the ditch. He recovered finely and put his 3rd on the edge of the green and England being short with his 3rd, a half in 5 resulted. At the quarry England was about 4 yards past the pin. The former put his putt well up but Adair holed his for a fine 2, thus getting all square. Adair secured the 12th in 3 to 4, being on the green with his drive, while England, who was short with his tee shot, missed a short putt for a half at the 13th. Adair was over the green with his tee shot, England being short, and a half in 4 resulted. Adair increased his lead to 2 up at the 14th, England being unfortunate in being laid a half stymie and being down in 5 to his opponent's 4. England had another piece of bad luck at Port Arthur playing a very fine second which just tackled over the edge. He was short with his 3rd, Adair being only just up in 3 and putting his 4th too far. The latter made no mistake with a down hill putt of about a yard, while England, who had a rather shorter one, failed and lost the hole in 6 to his opponent's 5. This made Adair dormy 3, but England got back the next two holes, holing a good putt for a 4 at the 16th and getting the 17th in 4 also, Adair being over with his drive and missing his second badly and being left with a 3 yard putt for a half. At the 18th England missed his drive for the first time during the round, Adair getting in a good one. England was short with his second and also with his third, while Adair put his 3rd well into the green near the hole. Adair laid his 4th dead, while England left himself a yard putt for a half in 5, which he failed to accomplish, Adair thus winning 2 up. England failed to hole putts throughout the morning and was not playing his opponent's shots as well as usual, while Adair was very steady in both departments and seldom left himself a difficult putt.

Begbie vs. McLeod.—The former was a strong favourite for this match, but he had to acknowledge defeat by 4 and 3, McLeod playing a very good game and Begbie not playing up to his usual form. McLeod started well, winning the first hole in 5 and securing a half with the aid of a long putt at the 2nd. The 3rd and 4th were both halved in fives, but Begbie got a hole back at the 5th, holing out in 4 and thus squaring the match. The 6th was halved in 4, but McLeod regained his lead at the 7th, holing out in 5 to Begbie's 6. At the 8th Begbie mishit his tee shot and was only just over the cactus hedge but managed to secure a half in 4, his opponent taking 3 putts for the edge of the green. The 9th was halved in a good 4, McLeod thus being 1 up at the turn. McLeod lost the 10th, Begbie laying a short approach dead and getting a useful 4, but McLeod regained his lead with a 3 at the quarry and became 2 up at the 12th, which he took in 4. The 13th was halved in 4, both holing long putts but McLeod won the next two holes in good 4's and the match ended in his favour by 4 up and 3.

CAPTAIN'S CUP.

The remaining match in the 3rd round was played off this morning when MacGeorge, who was receiving strokes, proved successful on the last green.

McGeorge v. Bedwell.—The first was halved in 6, Bedwell getting 1 up at the second in spite of having to concede a stroke and bringing off a good 4 and the half at the 3rd but MacGeorge got level at the 4th and took the lead at the next, his stroke coming in usefully. The 6th was halved, but Bedwell took the next two and he was one up at the turn. Bedwell increased his lead, and at the 13th stood 2 up and 5 to play but MacGeorge played up and took the 14th and 15th, the latter with the aid of a stroke. Bedwell won the 16th and was thus one up and 2 to play, but MacGeorge taking the next 2 holes won, as already stated.

Harrison vs. Scotson.—The latter was giving 4 strokes to his opponent, and proved successful by 5 and 3. He was driving a very long ball and took the first in 5 but Harrison squared at the second with the aid of his stroke. The next 2 holes went to Scotson but Harrison squared the match again at the 6th. Then Scotson took 2 more but the 9th was halved and Scotson thus stood 2 up at the turn. He took the 10th also, but Harrison got a hole back at the quarry and halved the 12th in 4. The 13th Scotson won in another 4 and he became dormy 4 at the next. He was down in 5 at Port Arthur, where the match ended as stated.

BOGEY COMPETITION.

A bogey competition was held during the morning and was won by Coombs with a fine return of 6 up. He received 5 strokes.

FINALS IN LADIES' FOURSOMES.

The final of the Ladies' Foursomes resulted in a win for Mrs Pooley and Mrs. Nicholls who beat Mrs. Inglis and Miss MacGeorge by 3 up and 2.

S. I. R. A. MEET.

RESULTS UP TO DATE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

HEBBEL CAMP, Sept. 12.

The shooting this morning at 600 yards for the Spencer Cup was particularly good, but at 700 yards for the Maharajah of Mysore's Cup a very tricky wind sprung up and prevented high scoring.

There was an inquiry yesterday about a complaint against Sgt. Paul, K. G. F. V., for having coached some men of his corps in the Kolar Gold Field Stakes, and it was decided to disqualify the K. G. F. V. team and Paul, and the men who fired with him have also been disqualified from taking the prizes they won.

Another and more serious instance of irregularity on the ranges was that of a competitor having had a score made on a daily ticket entered up on an unlimited ticket after finishing his shoot. The rule is that 2 or 3 tickets to count for different matches at the same distance should be given in at one and the same time.

The following are the prize rolls in the matches closed up-to-date.

Match No. 18 Mariam Cup. Distance 300 yards; rounds 8; last 7 to count. Each shoot will be spotted, but 20 seconds only will be allowed for each round:—

Sgt.-Major G. Darley 2nd Batt. M. and S. M. Ry (34) Rs 50 and the cup.

Lce. Cpl. V.H. Veevers, 1st Batt., G. I. P. Ry. Vols (33) Rs 30,

Qms. Sgt. C. Moorhouse, B. R. V. (33) Rs 20.

Cpl. J. Berry, 4th Batt., M. and S.M.Ry. (33) Rs 15.

Corpl. H. Coote, S. I. R. V. (33) Rs 15.

Col. Sgt. Tremenhere, B. R. V. (33) Rs 10.

Cpl. C. G. Holley, 1st Batt, G. I. P. Ry. (33) Rs 10.

Lce-Sgt. W. E. Williams, 1st Batt., G. I. P. Ry (12 with 33) Rs 10.

Col. W. Mooney, B. V. A. (15 with 32) Rs 5.

Our scores of 32 were counted out.

Match No. 14, Spencer Cup. Distance 600 yards; rounds 9; last 7 to count.

Br. W. L. Freeston, B. V. A. (35) Rs 50 and cup.

Match No. 20—Maharajah of Mysore's Cup. Distance 700 yards; rounds 9; last 7 to count.

Capt Edwards, 1 G I P Ry. Vols, 33, cup.

Corpl H Burrows, K G F V, 32, Rs 50.

Cr-Sgt-Inst G Brooks, E I R Vols, 32, Rs 30.

Corpl A F Evetts, C and M R, 31, Rs 20

Corpl W T Pearman, N V R, 31, Rs 15.

Corpl A Williams, K G F V, 30, Rs 15

Lce-Cpl W. G. Alcock, 1 G. I. P. Ry. 8 with 30, Rs 10.

Vol R H Selkirk, B V R, 15 with 29, Rs 5.

Vol C S Rebeiro, 1 G I P Ry, 17 with 28, Rs 5.

Lce-Sergt W E Williams, 1 G I P Ry. 18 with 28, Rs 5.

Corpl W. Mooney, B V A, 11 with 28, Rs 5.

Seven scores of 28 were counted out.

Daily Sweep Stakes, 600 yards:—

Br W L Freestone, B V A, 35, Rs 18.

Vol G Grant, S I R V, 35, Rs 9.

Unattacted list Inst W G Edge, N V R, 34, Rs 7.

Corpl A Williams, K G F V, 34, Rs 7.

2 Lt P Rothera, S I R V. 34 Rs 7.

Corpl G L Chard, 1 G I P Ry., 34 Rs 7.

Corpl J C Judd, 1 G I P Ry., 34, Rs 5-8.

Thirteen scores of 33 were counted out.

700 yards Daily Sweep Stakes.—

Capt Edwards 1 G I P Ry, 33, Rs 18.

Corpl H Burrows, K G F V, 33, Rs 9.

Cr-Sgt Inst. G Brooks, E I R V, 32, Rs 7.

Corpl Coote, S I R V, 32 Rs 7.

Sergt Cullen, S I R V, 32, Rs 7.

Cr-Sergt Fraser, Camerons, 32, Rs. 7

Lce-Corpl. W G Clock, 1 G I P Ry, 20 with 30, Rs. 4.

Cr-Sgt-Instr W Siggers, B V A, 25 with 30, Rs 4.

AN ACCIDENT

An incident occurred at the firing point at 300 yards which, fortunately, did not result in loss of life. Cr-Sgt W Zscherpel, S I Ry Volunteers, had completed his rapid firing at that range and neglected to carry out the order of the Range Officer to unload. He placed his rifle on the ground, with a round in the breach, and his servant picked it up and pressed the trigger. The bullet ricocheted off the ground hitting a stone which struck a Sapper who was working at the telephone, inflicting a wound about half an inch under the left ear. An inquiry was held by the Executive Committee who found Sergt Zscherpel guilty and disqualified him, making him forfeit every prize owned by him and excluding him from all further competitions at the meeting and forfeiting all his entrance fees. The decision has met with general approval.

(*Other Sport will be found on page 5.*)

WEDDING IN BOMBAY.

On the 10th instant at the Church of the Holy Name, Woodehouse Road was the scene of a very pretty wedding when Miss Zoe MacQueen, eldest daughter of Lieutenant MacQueen, House Surgeon, Gokuldas Tejpal Hospital, Bombay, was married to Mr. Edgar Spiane, Assistant Engineer, G. I. P. Ry. Father Schroiter, S.J., performed the ceremony, to witness which a large number of guests had assembled. Promptly at 4-30 the bridegroom arrived attended by the bestman, Mr. T. O. Parry, and very shortly after the bride, supported by her father and attended by four bridesmaids, Misses Winifred and Dorothy MacQueen, sisters of the bride, Miss Muriel Kyte, and Miss Nelly MacDonell. Master Arthur Soundy played the role of page-boy. The bride looked charming in a sweetly simple frock of white satin and carried a beautiful shower bouquet of roses, lilies and maiden-hair fern, the gift of the bridegroom. Her veil was of old Limerick lace very kindly lent by a friend of the family. After the ceremony the guests again gathered at the reception which was held at Framjee Cowasjee Hall. The health of the newly married pair was proposed by Colonel Street, I.M.S., and the bridegroom responded suitably. The catering was in the able hands of Mongini Bros. and left nothing to be desired. The presents were both numerous and costly.

The happy pair left amid showers of confetti and good wishes to proceed on their honeymoon which is to be spent in visiting places of interest in North India.

The steamer "Hymettus," Captain A. J Evans, which arrived in harbour on Thursday from Townsville brought a cargo of machinery and coal and 625 horses.

"Every Picture tells a Story."

Any stubborn pain in the back is good cause to suspect your kidneys—

For they lie beneath the small of the back. A weak back, or sharp twinges of pain when you stoop, tell of weak, overworked, or inflamed kidneys.

The kidneys have enough to do when they are in health, to keep the blood pure and to filter out kidney poisons, but when they are weakened by overwork, chills, erratic diet, or any other cause, they quickly break down. Then, what was at first simple kidney weakness, may soon turn to gravel, stone, dropsy, bladder disorders, rheumatism, lumbago, or advanced kidney disease.

Doan's Backache Kidney Pills relieve inflamed and congested kidneys by causing a free flow from the bladder; this flushes out the irritating kidney poisons, and leaves the kidney system cleansed and active. Doan's pills are sure to do you good if you have any form of kidney and bladder weakness. They are perfectly safe to use; a Certificate of Purity accompanies every box.

Doan's Backache Kidney Pills are Rs. 2 per bottle; 6 for Rs. 10.8; obtainable from all dealers.

Doan's Medicines, P. O. Box 20, Bombay.

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To further advertise our Famous Galvanic Rings, which absolutely cure Rheumatism, Gout, Neuralgia, Insomnia, Nervousness, Loss of Will Power, &c., kindred complaints, we have decided to give a quantity away. They have cured thousands. Why not you? We also want the public to test worthless (often dangerous) imitations of our Medical Rings. Write now to—

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DALE'S GOLD MEDAL DUBBIN

MAKES WATER RUN OFF. BOOTS, SADDLES, AND HARNESS LIKE RAIN OFF A DUCK'S BACK. SOFTENS PRESERVES AND PUTS NEW LIFE INTO LEATHER.

NEW LIFE FOR WEAK PEOPLE.

PROF. JAMES' ELECTRO-TONIC PEARLS.

POSITIVELY CURE.

All Nervous Diseases, Sleeplessness, Failing Memory, &c., and restore Brain Fag, Incapacity for Study or Business, General Debility, Premature Decay, Exhausted Vitality, the result of overwork and dissipation. They are a great

NERVE TONIC AND BLOOD BUILDER

and will bring back the pink glow of health to pale cheeks.

Constitute sustaining and life-giving elements (Lecithin, the delicate grey substance of the brain and nerve centres) of special value to Professional and Literary men Clergymen, Tutors, Students, Lawyers, Clerks, Sportsmen, Athletes, Business men, and all engaged in mental occupations.

Their marvellous curative effects are manifested from the first day of their administration by a remarkable increase of Nerve and Intellectual Power with a feeling of courage, strength, and comfort. Digestion is invigorated, appetite increases wonderfully bowels become regular, countenance clear and ruddy, the eyes bright, sight improved, the step and gait again elastic and determined the temper cheerful, the brain again active, memory conscious, bodily nourishment increased and energy restored.

Rs. 2-0-0 per bottle of 40 Pills,
Rs. 5-8-0 V. P. Extra. 3 bottles.

SELECTIONS FROM UNSOLICITED TESTIMONIALS.

R. J. Mewend, Traffic Overseer, Madras Harbour Trusts, writes that:—I have already tried Prof. James' Electro-Tonic Pearls and find them very efficacious. Please send three bottles more by V. P. P.

R. J. Meevicar, Shaw, Palladam, 12-7-11, writes that:—Those pills that I got from you have done me so much good, that a friend has asked me to get him a couple of bottles. So please send me by V. P. Post 2 more Bottles of Prof. James' Electro-Tonic Pearls.

THE ANGLO-INDIAN DRUG & CHEMICAL CO.,

No. 155, Market, Jumma Masjid, Over

RESULT

NESTLE ACROSTIC COMPETITION

(BOMBAY SCHOOLS)

The Advertising Manager of Nestle and Anglo Swiss Condensed Milk Co., has much pleasure in announcing the result of this competition.

The two first prizes of silver watches are awarded to

BOY

MASTER W. BARNET, Cathedral High School.

GIRL

MISS LUCY PHILLIPS, No 1, Jenkins House, Apollo Bunder.

FOR THE FOLLOWING VERSES.

N ever such a chance as this
E 'er was given; do not miss
S ave your annas and your pice
T ake the best at cheapest price.
L ose no moment from this hour,
E v'ry tin is life and power.

N estle chocolate is good to eat
E very one loves it, it is so sweet
S uch a chocolate was never known
T ill to us this brand was shown
L ittle children are they say
E ver asking for Nestle.

CONSOLATION PRIZES ARE ALSO AWARDED TO THE FOLLOWING:—

MASTER CECIL ROZARIO, St. Xaviers High School.
" CLARENCE BEALE, Cathedral High School.
" J. HAINSWORTH, 70 Apollo Street.
" JOOQUIM DA CUNHA, 115 Cavel, Bombay.
" ERNEST BENJAMIN, Bombay.

MASTER N. A. P. BREWIN, 69, Rebsch Street.
" FRANK THOMAS COOPER, No. 1, Colaba Causeway.
" WALTER W. BANKS, Thoburn House, Apollo Bunder.
" FRED BURNETT, Mahommadi Mahal, Esplanade Cross Road.
" E. P. CHUBB, 14, Balaram Street, Grant Road.

Winners of the above prizes are requested to call at the Advertising Office of the Nestle and Anglo Swiss Condensed Milk Co., Eruckshaw Buildings, Hornby Road, on Monday next, when the prizes will be handed to them.

The above winners are also eligible for the Auto-biography Competition, full particulars of which are mentioned in the letter handed to you some time ago. You may commence sending them in now.

The composer of the best Auto-biography will be awarded a prize value Rs. 50.

BY THE MAIL.

SUMMARY OF THE WEEK'S AFFAIRS.

THE UNITED KINGDOM.

There are indications that the Liberals in many constituencies, realising how largely the Labour candidate was dependent at the Chesterfield by-election on Liberal support, will attempt at the next General Election to win back seats which were surrendered to the Labour Party at a time when its influence was believed to be much greater than it actually is. Labour organisations, on their part, are preparing to attack several seats now held by Liberal members.

In the course of conversation with Press representative, Mr. Ramsay MacDonald said that the result of the Chesterfield election was pretty much what he anticipated. The Labour Party did nothing to hamper Mr. Kenyon after making it perfectly clear that he was not its candidate. The result left him quite unmoved. It was simply a step towards the end which he had in view. Mr. MacDonald added:—"I have always held that it was a great mistake to force the Derbyshire miners into the Labour Party before they were convinced that the Labour policy was the right one. I think everything is to be gained, and nothing to be lost, by the Labour Party's attitude. It is open to the Labour members who do not believe in the Labour Party's attitude openly and honestly to leave the party and join the Liberals."

Reuter telegraphed from Melbourne on Aug. 24:—Mr. Will Crooks, Mr. A. W. Black, and Mr. Edgar Jones, three of the delegates from the United Kingdom branch of the Empire Parliamentary Association, now on their way to Australia, have decided to submit to vaccination. It was at first thought that they would be unable to land in Australia owing to the regulations enforced in Australia since the outbreak of smallpox at Sydney. The visitors will now all land at Sydney, as was originally intended.

A conference at Shrewsbury representing education authorities in Wales recently passed a resolution expressing the opinion that the time was opportune for separate treatment of Wales in education matters and expressing a hope that the Chancellor of the Exchequer would use his influence to realise this long-cherished ideal. Mr. Lloyd George, to whom the resolution was sent, has communicated the following reply:—"I thoroughly agree with you that we ought to take the opportunity of the next great Education Bill for complete unity and autonomy of Wales in education."

A Special Committee has been appointed to inquire into the allegations of excessive sickness claims and malingering among insured persons. Sir Cland Schuster, the legal member of the English Insurance Commission is chairman.

Mr. Henry Page Croft, M. P., chairman of the Organisation Committee of the Tariff Reform League, speaking at Bournemouth on Aug. 23, stated that he had written to the newspapers at the end of July in order to point out (1) that the United Kingdom was last year beaten in exports by the United States; (2) that at the present rate we stood to be defeated in two years in exports by Germany; and (3) that despite tariffs all the principal protected countries had increased their total volume of value of imports more rapidly than Great Britain. In reply to his letter, which was based entirely on figures given to him across the floor of the House of Commons by the Government representatives, Mr. Croft said there was much written and spoken which was extremely interesting as coming from Free Traders. Firstly, the champions of free imports of distinction had apparently thrown up the sponge, and were compelled to admit defeat, for they now all shouted together that they never hoped that Free Trade England could hold its own with Germany and the United States because, forsooth, their populations were greater than ours. This was an amazing confession from those who had hitherto held that so long as we had Free Trade we should lead the world, and also from those who had said that protection meant ruin to our competitors. Apparently Free Trade England was to haul down the flag to all countries with a greater population, and the United Kingdom with its empire market of 400,000,000 souls could not any longer hope to compete with all nations with greater populations than dwelt in these islands. If the United States with its high protection must inevitably beat us, what chance could we have against China with its low tariff and vast population? On Free Trade showing we had better put up the shutters. Tariff Reformers had more belief in thier country, and they said that, given fair play, could still beat the world. Again, Free Traders said that he (Mr. Croft) had stultified himself by admitting that we were being beaten by foreign countries in imports, for what was the good, they said, of tariffs unless they excluded imports? This proved once more that Free Traders had never attempted to understand the Tariff Reform case, which was that, if they excluded such articles as they could produce themselves, they increased the buying power of the whole community, they enormously enhanced the wages bill, and also their industrial capacity, and in consequence they imported a far greater total of raw materials and articles which they could not produce, and which their workers made up in their factories.

At the close of a demonstration against the Welsh Church Bill, at Llandrindod Wells, on Aug. 27, a party of Welsh Nonconformist visitors to the Spa mounted the open-air platform and attempted to hold an opposition meeting. The Church people who were dispersing, returned in large numbers and turned them off. Some scuffling took place, and the Nonconformists eventually retired after further attempts at speaking had been drowned by counter demonstrations. Over 2,000 Church people attended the demonstration, and 100 Radnorshire farmers on horseback rode at the head of the procession.

The Ancient Monuments Act, with Lord Beauchamp, succeeded in piloting through Parliament in the session which has just closed, marks a great advance on any previous legislation on the same subject in this country. For the first time, observes the *Times*, means are provided of arresting the threatened destruction or removal of any earthwork, building, or ruin of any kind which is interesting, either on archæological, on historic, or on artistic grounds. In the future there is no reason why such a building as Tattershall Castle should be despoiled if the First Commissioner of Works, with whom rests the power of putting the law in motion, acts with reasonable energy and promptitude. A simple order of the Commissioners will make any injury of such a place an offence: time will then be given for deliberation on the future of the building, and its fate will in the last resort be determined by Parliament.

The sub-committee of Welsh Liberal members, presided over by Sir A. Mond, M.P., which was appointed, with Mr. Lloyd George's approval, to supplement the work of Mr. Acland's Committee by an inquiry into Welsh land conditions has submitted a preliminary report to a general meeting of the Welsh Party. The report deals mainly with agriculture, housing, and labour conditions in the rural districts of Wales, but contains what the sub-committee describe as highly significant information as to the housing problem in urban areas and the difficulties in the way of the acquisition of land for cottages. The inquiry, the report states, has strengthened the views of all Welshmen who have considered the matter that Wales, both in regard to agricultural improvement and in the application of a land policy, should be treated as a separate unit.

The preliminary details are now being arranged in the scheme for the tunnelling of the River Humber. An advisory committee has just been formed to carry out arrangements for the promotion of a Parliamentary Bill to secure the necessary powers. The advisory committee is composed of fifteen representatives from Hull and ten from Grimsby.

There have recently been several subsidences in North Woolwich, which have been ascribed to the construction of the new docks. That subsidences have taken place in the neighbourhood of the new docks cannot be disputed, but there appears to be no just reason for attributing them to the construction of the dock. Such subsidences were frequent throughout that district long before the new dock was begun, and an adequate explanation is found in the fact that North Woolwich and Silvertown are built almost entirely upon what was formerly marsh land, some of it actually reclaimed from the river.

The Office of Works is inviting architects to submit preliminary sketch designs in competition for the new offices of the Board of Trade to be erectedon a site in Whitehall Gardens. The whole of the houses in Whitehall Gardens have been acquired up to the grounds of Montagu House, the residence of the Duke of Buccleuch, and this space and the site of the present premises will be occupied by the new officers. The new buildings will have a frontage to the Embankment of about 350 feet, another to the Horse Guards Parade of 300 feet, and one to Montagu House of 208 feet. A space will be left between the new building and Montagu House for a roadway to the Embankment.

About 1,000,000 workers are represented at the international Transport Workers' Congress, which was opened on Aug. 26 at Caxton Hall, Westminster and will be continued till the end of the week. Delegates are present from Great Britain, America, France, Germany, Italy, Sweden, and other countries. Herr O. Schumann presided at the opening meeting.

Several hundred men in the electrical trades employed by the Office of Works carried out their decision arrived at on Aug. 25, and did not return to work on the 26th, as a sympathetic protest against the employmentof non-union painters at the Admiralty. Besides the men belonging to the Electrical Trade Union, which is affiliated with the London Building Industries Federation, the strikers include carpenters, stokers, lift attendants, and engineers' labourers, whose unions are also associated with this body.

A Portland stone pillar, surmounted by a gilded bronze eagle, is to be erected on the Great North Road, at Norman Cross, Huntingdonshire, to the memory of the 1,770 French and Dutch prisoners who died in the Norman Cross prison during the Napoleonic wars.

Messrs. Harrods, Limited, have taken a lease from Mr. James Charlton Humphreys, for eighty years, of about two acres of his Knightsbridge estate. It is part of the Trevor Square property which Mr. Humphreys purchased from Lord Trevor in 1909. The erection of the first portion of Messrs. Harrod's new buildings, which will cost about £150,000, has been begun.

The Local Government Board have informed Dr. J. D. Hendry, district medical officer of health to the Poplar Board of Guardians, that their inspector has found that the allegations that he offered money on behalf of a person appointed as dispenser to certain members of the Board for having voted for the appointment are substantially true. The Local Government Board concur in this finding, and call upon Dr. Hendry to place his resignation in the hands of the Guardians forthwith.

Two fires, supposed to be the work of suffragettes, occurred in Edinburgh early on Aug. 22. A house occupied by a stockbroker was discovered to be on fire, and at the foot of a staircase the firemen found several candle ends and two tin cans containing paraffin oil. In the grounds were found a woman's umbrella and two copies of the "Suffragette." The owner of the house is on holiday. The flames were soon put out. At Fettes College two class-rooms on the first floor were partly destroyed. An entrance had been gained through a window of the front hall, which had been broken. Outside the damaged class-rooms two tins which had contained oil were discovered.

After considerable patience and temperate debate Glasgow Royal Institute has been supplied with new galleries, which are in every way worthy of its standing as a distinct influence in art.

A tourist hotel is being built on the top of Ben Nevis on the site of the former meteorological observatory.

A discovery of oil shale has been made in the Island of Skye. The extent and value of the deposits are not yet fully known, but it is already clear that the seam discovered is about eleven feet in thickness that extends over a considerable area, and that, although not of first-class quality or so good as the seams worked so energetically in the Lothians, it is likely to prove sufficiently good to be worked successfully in view of the improved methods of operation now followed by the leading shale-oil firms.

The Horse Show week galeties opened in Dublin on Aug. 23 with the Leopardstown Race Meeting. The weather was fair, though some showers fell during the afternoon.

The Dublin Horse Show opened at Ball's Bridge on Aug. 26 in brilliant weather and with a very large attendance, which included the Lord Lieutenant and Lady Aberdeen. The Lord Lieutenant paid an informal visit about mid-day. He was attended by the Hon. Donald Forbes, and with him were the Yuvaraja of Mysore and his suite, who took a great interest in the judging of the horses, the American Ambassador and Mrs. and Miss Page, Lady Kimberley, Lady Weldon, Lady Leucha Warner, and Mrs. Rogers.—The jumping competitions opened on Aug. 27, the weather being again brilliant and the attendance very large. Good prices were paid for yearlings at the sales, at which there were many foreign buyers.

FOREIGN.

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

The Vienna correspondent of the *Morning Post* telegraphed on Aug. 27:—Sir Fairfax Cartwright, whose retirement from the British Embassy here is now officially announced, has served as Ambassador for nearly five years, during which period the international political situation has more than once been full of complications and perils. The "Neues Wiener Tagblatt" refers to Sir Fairfax Cartwright's friendly attitude towards Austria-Hungary during the Bosnian annexation crisis, and highly extols the tact he displayed at the time when new political conditions were arising which embraced many serious problems. Sir Fairfax Cartwright returns from Marienbad to-day, and will probably remains at his post until November.

The Emperor Francis Joseph received the Russian Ambassador in special audience at Ischl on Aug. 26. M. de Giers handed to His Majesty an invitation from the Czar to attend the ceremony of the consecration of the Russian chapel at Leipzig, which will take place simultaneously with the unveiling of the monument in commemoration of the Battle of the Nations in October.

Sir Edward Carson, in a letter to the *Times* on the Derry riots, says that, while, he can be no party to condemning the Royal Irish Constabulary without very clear evidence and after careful inquiry it is right to point out that under existing circumstances it is absolutely certain that the proportion of Roman Catholic to Protestants in the force will daily increase. Protestants will not enter a force which is destined to be engaged in the coercion of their co-religionists. "I believe from the information furnished to me that if the Home Rule Bill is put upon the Statute Book very many of the Protestants in the force will resign rather than place their services at the disposal of an Irish Parliament and Executive who will be their virtual masters—a Government which they loathe and abhor."

In answer to a Prague newspaper Prince Hohenlohe, the Statthalter of Trieste, is reported to have replied that the object of Ordinances depriving non-Austrian subjects of appointments under the Trieste Municipality is to put a stop to the practice of the municipality of choosing foreigners to fill the posts at their disposal, a practice which is contrary to law.

FRANCE.

The Paris correspondent of the "Times" telegraphed on Aug. 22:—A British military mission, headed by Sir John French, and consisting of Lieut.-Gen. Sir James Grierson, Brig.-Gen. Wilson, and the British military attache in Paris, Col. Yarde-Buller, has been present during the past few few days at the operations carried out at Chalons by the Fortieth Infantry Division and the troops composing the garrisons of Chalons, Rheims, Vouziers, and Sainte-Menohould. The mission, which was accompanied by Col. de la Panouse, the French military attache in London, was received at camp by General Menestrel, acting on behalf of the Ministry of War. On the arrival and on the departure of the mission an official luncheon was given, at which all the general officers in the district were present. Cordial speeches were made, in which the British and French officers expressed their pleasure at the growing intimacy of the relations between the two countries.

Senator Henry Berenger has intimated to the Minister of War that when the Senate re-assembles after the recess he will call attention to the insufficient defence of the north-eastern frontier between Maubeauge and Verdun as regards both the railway system and the fortifications. M. Berenger published in the "Matin" a few days ago an alarmist article on German preparations in the form of strategical railways and of an entrenched camp near Trier, and called attention to the German control of the railways through Luxemburg to the French frontier and to the inadequate dofences of places between the River Meuse and that frontier.

Dalziel telegraphed from Paris on Aug. 24:—The weekly military tattoo, which was held last night in the thickly populated working-class district of Belleville, was accompanied by violent scenes, provoked by the anti-militarists, which degenerated into promiscuous rioting and robbery. Four policemen were seriously injured, and a great number of them received bruises, while scores of the rioters were hurt, especially in the charges by the mounted guards, who at last had to draw their swords. Over twenty arrests were effected.

GERMANY.

Princess Friedrich Wilhelm of Prussia gave birth to a daughter on Aug. 22.

The autumn manœuvres of the German High Sea Fleet began on Aug. 27. The large cruisers left Kiel on the 26th, to reach the North Sea *via* the Skager Rack, and the second squadron of battleships, with the small cruisers, passed through the Kiel Canal next day, under war conditions, to meet the first squadron from Wilhelmshaven. The manœuvres will be based on Heligoland. One of the bases of the second battleship squadron in the first week of September will be at Emden—a fact which is highly indicative of the rapid development of that port. For the first time it is hoped to make an extensive use of airships and aeroplanes.

The German Telefunken Gesellschaft has set up at its wireless telegraphic station at Nauen a revolving light to assist airship navigation. The electric light is of 2,000 candle-power and transmits letters in the Morse code in flashes which can be seen at a distance of forty kilometres. The Zeppelin Company, the *Times* correspondent states, is now looking forward to the time when there will be a chain of airship lighthouses all over Germany.

ITALY.

An enormous district, covering hundreds of square miles, in Sardinia, has been burnt out by forest fires. Telegrams from Sassari announce that the whole area in the north of the island from the Gulf of Aranci to Terranova Pausania is a sea of flames. The rich forests of Budduso, Pattada, Benetutti, and Oretelli are entirely destroyed, besides thousands of heads of live stock. The fires are attributed by some to incendiarism and by others to the great heat of the last few days, which exceeded 100 degs. Fahrenheit.

RUSSIA.

The following account, says the "Times" St. Petersburg correspondent, has been received of the murder of Seyyid Islam Khodia, the Grand Vizier to the Khan of Khiva, who was assassinated while driving from the Khan's palace. Eight men rushed out from an ambush in the cemetery and seized and gagged the coachman. The Vizier escaped from his carriage but was overtaken, his head was cut off, and his body ripped open. The motives which prompted the murder are not clear, but have been described as "vengeance and envy."

Eight of the monks exiled from Mount Athos for heresy in regard to the Holy Name have arrived at Moscow on their way to furthest Siberia. They declare that many monks are going into exile at Kamtchatka.

MEXICO.

Reuter telegraphs from New York Aug. 26:—A telegram from Mexico City says:—Mr. Arthur Lawton, a British subject, and Heer Eric von Thaden, a German, have been murdered, by bandits on a ranch at Michoacan, where they were employed. They had a large sum of money with which to pay the employees, and this the bandits took. The Government has promised the British Minister that murderers shall be punished.

EGYPT.

The Ministry of Public Works in an official announcement states that everything points to the Nile flood being very low in September unless there is a rapid and consistent rise in the Blue Nile, which is improbable. The Department informs cultivators with regret that large areas in Upper Egypt, principally south of Esna, will very probably be without Irrigation despite the measures taken by the irrigation Service to meet such an eventuality.

COLONIAL.

CANADA.

Col. Hughes, Minister of Militia and Defence, accompanied by twenty-two officers, left Ottawa on Aug. 22 for England for the millitary manœuvres.

The "Morning Post's Ottawa "correspondent telegraphs:—It is understood that an agreement has been reached between the Canadian and British Governments regarding the latest draft of the proposed Bill for establishing uniform imperial naturalisation. It is intended that the measure shall be brought forward in the British Parliament next session, and that there shall be concurrent legislation here. The principle followed is that of residence for five years in the empire, the last of which must be in the country in which naturalisation is sought.

PERSIA.

The Persian Legation has been removed to 22 Queen's Gate Gardens, S.W.

The situation produced by the resignation of Ain-ed-Dowleh, the Persian Minister of the Interior, on Aug. 16 is unchanged. It is still hoped that he may be induced to rejoin the Cabinet. Failing this, the collapse of the Ministry is feared.

Salar-ed-Dowleh, with his Sinjabis, near the frontier has received an intimation from the Russian officer of the Cossack force sent against him to the effect that if his submission has not been made within three days a forward movement will be made. His cause is regarded as being hopeless, as he has lost nearly all his following, although his recapture may be difficult, owing to the proximity of the frontier. There is reason to believe that Russia will endeavour to secure generous treatment for him. It is rumoured in diplomatic quarters that M. Korostovetz has been selected to succeed M. Poklevski-Koziell, who goes to Bucharest. The report that the Regent Nassir-ul-Mulk has left Switzerland is a timely one, as the Teheran elections have been fixed for Sept. 4.

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

(*Continued from page 6.*)

males of 20-30 are in excess *viz.*, (1), colliery towns and similar rural districts 48,126; (2) towns and rural districts where there are barracks, camps, naval establishments, and other places where soldiers and sailors are numerous 39,949; (3) true rural districts 863. In the latter districts males were predominant numerically at all the ages, at 5-10 the excess being 3,371; at 10-15, 8958; and at 15-20, 39,503. With regard to the early marriages referred to above it is rather shocking that when the Census was taken there were in England and Wales eight wives only fifteen years of age, 106 only sixteen, and 894 only seventeen. More than five thousand, to be precise 5,044, were eighteen and 14,059 nineteen. Apropos of Suffragism the people who rashly jumped to the conclusion that because there has been a brief lull in the baser outrages the militants have come to see the error of their ways have not had to wait long before being undeceived. Mrs. Pankhurst and her run-away daughter are still basking in the smiles of the *habituees* of gay Deanville, but their foolish dupes are active, as is shown by continued acts of incendiarism and the shameful attack made upon the Prime Minister at the Lossiemouth golf links. I have noticed that in the Scottish Criminal Courts the penalties for trivial offences are often excessively severe but there was not much severity in the manner in which Mr Asquith's malevolent, or shall I say mad, assailants were treated by the Sheriff substitutes of Elgin to-day. The two women, Flora Helen Smith, of Fedench street, Edinburgh and Winnie Wallace, of Nethergate, Dundee, were liberated on bail of £10 each pending their trial. "So (writes a morning" paper which as, it says, has no sympathy with the Prime Minister's political views) the record of madness goes on. They have desecrated churches and burnt houses. They set fire, as Mr. Harcourt has reminded the House of Commons, to the children's wing of his house. They have attempted to wreck trains, and they have thrown bombs. They have now maltreated the Prime Minister himself." What", the same journal ask, "is to be the end of this madness? Certainly not votes. To give these viragoes the vote after their record of crime would disgrace England altogether in the eyes of the civilised world. We are disgraced as it is by the whirlwind of criminal lunacy which has swept over the country. We really think the only solution for the disease is the one we have advocated before. Lock them up in lunatic asylums. Many say the same thing, but the proper thing to do would be to let them serve out their full sentences "hunger strikes" or not, or if I dare say it leave them to be dealt with by the public. How the public would deal with them is quite clear from the cry of the spectators at Lossiemouths—not a crowd by the way of hooligans—"Duck them in the sea,"

OLLA PODRIDA.

The patriarchal High Commissioner for Canada was a passenger by the "Lusitania" for New York on Saturday. He only caught the boat-train at Euston by the skin of his teeth. The guard in fact had blown his whistle and the train was delayed a moment while Lord Strathcona stepped in. "At ninety-three", said a member of the High Commissioners's staff, "minutes are too precious to spend on a platform." There is nothing like being strenuous.

Apropos the Washington correspondent of the *Times* in summarising a United States Government report about Canadian trade relations—America is shown to be making more rapid progress in the Canadian markets than any other country—says that the report was "*released* for publication" on such and such a date. (Italics mine) We should say, of course, that the report was issued. But no doubt Americans know our language better than we know it ourselves.

If the fact has not been already announced in India it will be interesting to your readers to learn that Mr. N. C. Sen has been appointed Indian Assistant to Mr. T. W. Arnold, Educational Advisor to Indian students, and is expected to arrive here with his family towards the end of next month. Mr. N. C. Sen is a brother of the Maharanee of Cooch Behar, and was a member of the staff of the late Maharaja. The appointment seems to be a good one.

THE BAGHDAD RAILWAY.

The "Times" Paris correspondent telegraphed on Aug. 26.—A statement has appeared in the "Frankfurter Zeitung" to the effect that negotiations between France and Germany on the subject of the Baghdad Railway have been successfully concluded, and further that a Turkish loan will be effected in Paris next November. A somewhat different account, which I learn is essentially correct, appears in the "Temps." So far as the question of the new Turkish loan is concerned, the Fransfurt newspaper's information is in correct, because the conclusion of any loan in Paris will cetainly be dependent upon the settlement of the question of Adrianople. Our the other hand, it is true that negotiations are about to be concluded between the French and German banks which represent the financial interests of the two countries in the Baghdad Railway. These negotiations, which have been conducted both in Paris and in Berlin, are being prosecuted in complete agreement with Russia and with Great Britain, who are daily kept informed of all their phases. Russia settled her attitude with regard to the Baghdad Railway at Potsdam in January 1911, and the British Government is on the eve of signing an agreement by which Great Britain disinterests herself in the railway as far as Baghdad.

BEFORE ARITHMATIC WAS INVENTED Malaria multiplied on the face of the earth and added largely to the number of deaths. It came to learn subtraction, however, when large reductions were made in that number by the invention of SQUIBB'S AGUE SPECIFIC, the undisputed cure for Malaria and other fevers. It tones the heart and the system and can be given in all ages and conditions. Of all Stores and Chemists.—MADON SONS & Co., Crawford Market, Bombay. Phone No. 709.

WEATHER IN INDIA.

SLIGHT EARTHQUAKE SHOCK RECORDED AT SIMLA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, Sept. 12.

A few heavy falls of rain are reported from Southern Burma. Light rain continued in north-east India, otherwise the weather has been practically dry. Both monsoon currents are weak, and the mail steamer which arrived in Bombay this morning reports light variable airs over the east of the Arabian Sea. Rainfall has been nearly general in Lower Burma and Assam; fairly general in Orissa coast; and local in Upper Burma, Bengal, Bihar, west-central Provinces, Madras-Deccan, and north Madras. A few falls also occurred in south-west United Provinces and south Hyderabad.

Tavoy and Yamethin report one-and-a-half inches of rain; Moulmein 11; Rangoon, two, Bassein, four; Lashio and Sibsagar, one; Dhubri four; Balasore, one; Jhansi and Nagpur, a quarter, Raichur and Kurnool, a half.

Forecast:—No important change.

Earthquake Report:—A slight local shock was recorded on the Simla Seismograph at seven hours.

RAINFALL STATISTICS IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla.	Esplanade.
	In. cts.	In. cts.
Previously registered	78·76	75·20
Wednesday, 10th Sept.	0·00	0·08
Total.....	78·75	75·28
Rainfall up to 8 a. m.		

KEMP & CO., LD., CUMBALLA HILL.

Rainfall up to 8 a. m.
September 12.

Station.	Last 24 hours.	Total to date.	Corpdg. Total. 1911.	Corpdg. Total. 1912.
	In. cts.	In. cts	In. cts.	In. cts.
Cumballa Hill.	0·00	63 61	47·45	48·82

BOOT FACTORY, SION.

Registered Rainfall.

24 hours ending 8 a.m. of the 11th September.	Total up-to-date.
In. cts.	In. cts.
0 53	78 7

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Friday, the 12th September 1913, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are clear. The air is drier than usual in the south-east Punjab. Maximum temperature is in excess at Delhi.

The United Provinces.—Jhansi reports 0·20" of rain. Skies are moderately clouded in the area of rainfall but clear over the rest of the division. The air is generally drier than usual. Maximum temperature is above the average in the western districts.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Humidity is in defect in east Rajputana. Temperature is normal except for a defect in the minimum at Kotah and Bikaner.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Ahmedabad records 0·12" of rain. Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. The air contains the usual amount of moisture. Temperature is normal.

The Central Provinces.—Nagpur reports 0·27" of rain and Saugor 0·16". Skies are lightly clouded. The air has become slightly damper in Berar. Temperature is normal.

The Konkan.—Ratnagiri records 0·10" of rain. Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. Humidity and temperature are nearly normal.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. Humidity is normal or in defect. Day temperature is in excess at Ahmednagar. Bijapur and Nizamabad; night temperature is below the average at Malegaon.

General Remarks.—Rain in light showers has fallen in the south United Provinces, north Gujarat, the Central Provinces and the north Konkan. A few insignificant falls have been registered in west Rajputana, south Malabar and in Ceylon. Cloud has increased on the south Coromandel Coast. Sea has become moderate at Madras and slight at Colombo.

Local showers are likely in the west Central Provinces, the Madras Deccan and on the Coromandel Coast. A few falls may occur in north Konkan and on the Malabar Coast.

P. and O. Mail Steamer Report.—S. S Salsette, which left Aden at night on the 7th, experienced till Longitude 51° E. light or gentle south-easterly wind, slight swell; till Longitude 58 1-2° E moderate or fresh southerly or south-south-westerly wind, considerable swell; till Longitude 64° E, gentle to moderate or south-south-westerly and west-south-westerly wind, south-westerly sea and swell; till arrival this morning light variable airs. The experienced fine clear weather throughout the voyage.

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may, by comparison with a standard instrument, ascertain the errors of their barometers:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F, and to the level of the tide, at 8-45 a. m., (Standard Time) on the 12th September, 1913, was 30·033 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometers of ships, the reading of the ship's barometer is to be increased or decreased by ·013 inch for every 5 deg., according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the Aneroid, no tempepature correction is needed, but for comparison at 80° F all aneroid readings should be increased by ·138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer, either mercurial or aneriod, for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the stream at 8-45 a.m., (Standard Time), the ship's barometer reading should be increased by ·010 inch for every 10 feet of this height, to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given above.

IF YOUR FRIENDS TOLD YOU The ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP is "pleasant to use and whitens and softens the skin," and "I prefer it to any other," would you miss trying a tablet? These testimonials from ladies of title (with names) are on the wrapper and thousands (Home and abroad) buy the soap. If it suits so many, may it not be worth your attention? It is a Toilet luxury, delightful in use, delicately perfumed, refreshing and beneficial. British manufacture. Sold by chemists stores, grocers, etc., and 9 & 10, New Oxford-Street, London. Established over 35 years

KAISERIN AT HOME.

INFLUENCE OVER HER ROYAL HUSBAND.

No retrospection of the last 25 years would be complete without some reference to the very important and beneficent influence which the German Empress has exercised upon the Kaiser's reign. This is the view of a "Veteran Diplomat" who contributes an article to the New York "Times" on the important part which Her Majesty has played in the life of the nation.

The scope of her influence, continues the writer, has extended far beyond her immediate domestic circle and the Court of Berlin. It has reached every portion of her husband's dominions, and when the necessary time has elapsed to permit of a correct perspective, history will record that no other consort of a Prussian ruler has ever left such an impress upon her people.

One of the most valuable qualities of the Kaiserin is her extraordinary tact. It is due to this more than anything else that she has been able to exercise an influence upon the Kaiser without his being aware of the fact. By the leading members of his Court, and by the principal statesman in Germany, she is regarded not merely in the light of his guardian angel, but as his most sensible counsellor.

To the Empress must be attributed the very strongly developed religious revival apparent throughout Germany since Emperor William came to the throne. Prior to his reign church-going was, as a rule, eschewed by the male sex, women constituting the backbone of the congregations, while the clergy of the Lutheran persuasion were looked down upon and treated by the territorial nobility much in the same way as upper servants are treated—that is to say, on a par with farm bailiffs, stewards, and housekeepers. In a word, religion and everything pertaining thereto were not considered fashionable.

To-day all is changed. Under the guidance of the Empress, her husband, reared by his broadminded mother in the ideas of Strauss and of Renan, has become a strict churchman, and Court, nobility, bureaucracy, and the middle and lower classes as well have followed suit.

LOVE AT FIRST SIGHT.

The Empress is ever is ready to help in every good work, and her private charities are very great. But she does not approve of the higher education or emancipation of women, and, like the late Queen Victoria, entertains a holy horror of everything pertaining to the female suffrage movement.

Women, according to her views, should remain in their own sphere, and should regard their duties to their husbands, their children, and their homes as their first and foremost obligations. The nursing of the sick, the training of young people, and the organisation and direction of charitable institutions, she thinks, afford plenty of scope for those members of the fair sex who have no domestic tasks to occupy their time.

She claims that in this way a woman is able to exercise a far more important and beneficial influence than by endeavouring to supplant man in professions essentially masculine; and certainly she herself constitutes a striking illustration of the truth of her contentions, since her influence is felt throughout the length and breadth of the land—a gracious, womanly influence in every sense of the word.

Most of the early youth of the Empress was spent at Prinkenau, the fine Silesian country seat of her parents, the late Duke and Duchess of Schleswig-Holstein-Augustenburg. Her father died in her early girlhood, and she thereupon became the ward of his brother, Prince Christian of Schleswig-Holstein, who is married to Queen Victoria's daughter Helena. The result of this was that the Empress spent much of her girlhood with Prince and Princess Christian at Cumberland Lodge wher she saw a great deal of her mother's aunt, Queen Victoria. Thanks to this, she speaks English perfectly.

The Emperor made her acquaintance during a day's shooting at Prinkenau. He was en route to the chateau, when, having lost his way in the forest, he met a young girl, of whom he inquired his whereabouts, and how to proceed. This was Princess Augusta Victoria, and he always declared that he fell in love with her at that moment.

She was a total stranger to Berlin Court life and Berlin society at the same time of her marriage, and at first found it very difficult to adapt herself to the formal etiquette by which royal personages are surrounded at Berlin.

HER FORGIVING DISPOSITION.

It was here that her American kinswoman, Countess Waldersee, came to her assistance, instructed her, and acted as her mother, not only in matters of etiquette and manner, but in the attitude to be observed towards the various members of Berlin society as well. Emperor William has never forgotten the services rendered by Mdme. von Waldersee to his wife in the early years of his marriage, and there is no one who is a more welcome guest at the Neues Palais at Potsdam and at his Palace in Berlin.

There has always been a question as to whether or not the Empress had any share in the downfall of Bismarck. That she ever liked him is out of the question, for in 1864-5 he was not only instrumental in barring her father from the throne of the Duchies of Schleswig-Holstein, which had been wrested from Denmark by the German Bund, but even went out of his way to proclaim the Duke as unfit to reign, by reason of his alleged "stupidity."

That she resented Bismarck's attacks upon her husband after his retirement from the chancellorship is only natural. But that she is of a forgiving nature is shown by the circumstance that she travelled all the way to Friedrichsruhe at a moment when the sickness of her children demanded her presence by their bedside in order to attend the private and home funeral of the Statesman who had deprived her father of a throne, and who had sent him to an early grave, as a broken-spirited and thoroughly embittered man.

Since the beginning of her married life the Empress has made it a rule always to breakfast alone with her husband, and thus to be assured of at least one hour's seclusion for a quiet conversation with him each day. Only those who know the absence of all privacy from which monarchs suffer so cruelly will be able to appreciate the role which this tete-a-tete breakfast has played in the 25 years of the Kaiser's reign.

The Empress's influence upon her children is even still more pronounced than that upon their father, and it is no exaggeration to assert that they literally worship her.

GOSSIP OF THE WEEK.

London, Aug. 29.

KING AND QUEEN'S SOLICITUDE.

The visit that the King and Queen have just paid to Sir Charles Cust at a nursing-home in Aberdeen is further evidence of the solicitude that their Majesties show for those who serve them in any capacity. At the beginning of Sir Charles Cust's severe illness, he was told that his recovery would be a matter of some months, and he thereupon expressed to the King his desire to retire from his position as Equerry. The King, however, begged him to retain his position, and, in the meantime, his fellow Equerries agreed to share his work between them.

PRINCE OF WALES' STUD.

It is expected that the Prince of Wales will do some amount of hunting this year, and a small stud is to be provided for him. During the Christmas vacation his Royal Highness will ride with the West Norfolk pack to which he will now become an annual subscriber. It is expected that his brother, Prince Albert, will then ride with him, while Princess Mary is likely to be a regular attendant at the meets.

THE COMING ROYAL WEDDING.

It is not yet known whether the Queen of Spain will travel to London to be present at the wedding of the Duchess of Fife and Prince Arthur of Connaught, but it is feared that this may not be possible. The health of Don Jaime, their Majesties' second son, is still far from satisfactory, and in the circumstances it is believed that her Majesty will not care to leave him. Handsome presents to both the bride and bridegroom are, however, being sent from the King and Queen of Spain. The Court is to remain at Balmoral rather longer than was originally intended, and it is expected that their Majesties will not travel south until a few days before the Royal wedding. The King and Queen will, however, come south to attend the annual Army manœuvres during the third week in September, when they will be the guests of Earl Spencer at Althorp. Their stay at Buckingham Palace will be only a very short one.

ABOLITION OF SLAVERY.

On this day eighty years ago the Act for the abolition of slavery throughout the British Colonies received the Royal assent. Under its provisions slavery ceased on August 1, 1834, but the free men and women had to serve their former masters under fixed conditions for a period of four years. The amount awarded to owners for indemnification was £20,000,000.

FINEST TOWN HALL IN THE WORLD.

The great scheme upon which the Manchester Corporation has decided will, if carried out, make the Town Hall of that city the finest in the world. It is even now a magnificent structure. The hall, which was opened in September, 1877, cost £1,062,565, and took nine years to erect, but it is now not nearly large enough for the activities of the corporation. One of its features is a very fine series of frescoes by Ford Madox Brown.

EARL ROBERTS'S FAME.

When Earl Roberts is given the freedom of Aberdeen to-day he will have received no fewer than fifteen such honours, from the City of London down to the Royal burgh of Wick. This record is not approached by any other man, and it is doubtful if any of the veteran Field Marshal's predecessors possessed so striking an indication of fame. In addition, Lord Roberts has six degrees from the Universities of the Empire, while his other honours in the shape of orders, British and foreign, exceed in number any that have been bestowed upon his contemporaries with the possible exception of members of the Royal Family.

STEALING RACE PANELLING.

The supposed theft of rare mantel-pieces from a house in Lincoln's Inn-fields just now undergoing reconstruction is not so uncommon an incident as many might suppose. Plenty of old houses have been despoiled in this way. Oak panelling is a particular source of delight to the thief who specialises in antiques. Mantel-pieces are not easy to remove, but removed they often are It was Mr. Bernard Shaw who, a few years ago, frustrated a daring attempt to steal a very beautiful white marble mantel-piece—the work of the Adam brothers, and no doubt of great value—from a room in the old Caledonian Hotel in Robert-street, Adelphi. The hotel was undergoing extensive structural repairs both inside and out. Mr. Shaw, who lives opposite, saw the thieves at work from his window and raised an alarm. The mantel-piece is still in the same room, which is now used as an office.

FIRST USE OF THE WORD STRIKE.

The earliest use of the word "strike" with which nowadays, unhappily, we are so familiar, occurs in the "London Chronicle" for September, 1765, in connection with a coal dispute. This publication reports a great suspension of labour in the Northumberland coalfields, and the colliers are stated to have "struck out" for a higher bounty before entering into their yearly bond.

RECRUITING "AS."

The attempts to promote recruiting at Birmingham by paying soldiers on furlough to parade the streets in uniform, recall an advertisement which appeared in the "Times" of September 25, 1801. Therein young men willing to join the Light Dragoons were informed that they would be mounted on the finest horses in the world, with superb clothing, and the richest accoutrements; your pay and privileges equal two guineas a week; you are everywhere respected; your society is courted; you are admired by the fair, which, together with the chance of getting switched to a buxom widow, or brushing with rich heiress renders the situation truly enviable and delightful. . . . . "There is a tide in the affairs of men, which taken at the flood, leads to fortune;" seek it, and instantly apply to the above.

AN OLD SIGN.

The new facade of Serjeants Inn, rebuilt in the widening of Fleet-street, is now finished, but no longer displays the coat of arms of Chaucer's serjeants-at-law wary and wise, which formerly stood over the gateway. It was a dove perched upon a serpent, the latter being twisted into a kind of true-lovers' knot. This emblem was supposed to indicate to "all and singular" that the former legal denizens of the Inn combined the wisdom of the serpent with the innocence of the dove.

Do You Wish to Improve Your Complexion, Hands or Hair?

If you wish a skin clear of pimples, blackheads and other annoying eruptions, hands soft and white, hair live and glossy, and scalp free from dandruff and itching, begin today the regular use of Cuticura Soap for the toilet, bath and shampoo, assisted by an occasional light application of Cuticura Ointment. No other method is so agreeable, so often effective and so economical in treating poor complexions, red, rough hands, and dry, thin and falling hair. Cuticura Soap and Ointment have been sold throughout the world for more than a generation, but to those wishing to try them without cost, a liberal sample of each will be sent free with 32-p. Skin Book. Address Muller, Maclean & Co., Calcutta or Bombay, or Newbery, 27, Charterhouse Sq., London.

What Is It Worth To You

To Know What to Do and When to Do it? My Annual Reading enables anyone to see Twelve Months ahead. To prepare for any coming evil, and to be ready to take advantage of any coming good. By possessing this knowledge of what is before you it is possible to

Rule Your Destiny

To know your Favourable and Unfavourable days and times, and have the detailed indications for each month. Send 8/- and receive twelve months indications of the future from the time of receiving your order. If you desire to test my ability you may send 1/- in stamps or P. O. (no silver) and receive the next months outlook and a Character Reading. State year, place and date of birth, time if known.

"ASTUREL STUDIOS," (Dept. A15),
7 Earl's Court Gardens, London, England.

Tried in the Balance.

The daily round of work or the daily round of pleasure, in a tropical climate, tries the whole nervous and bodily system. Some succumb to it soon, the weaker ones; some succumb to it later, the stronger ones; but always they succumb, sooner or later.

Nervous diseases, physical and mental exhaustion, sleeplessness and general debility will ensue unless necessary precautions are taken. The very best precaution is the simplest. Three words will give you the solution to this problem.

HORLICK'S MALTED MILK

is the finest body builder and nerve strengthener obtainable. It supplies to the nerve tissues, the necessary nutrition to bring the whole nervous system to just the right pitch—not to over-vitalise it and thus make it liable to breakdown—but to supply its needs for modern business and social life in a warm climate such as India.

HORLICK'S MALTED MILK has the effect on the body of supplying just the most nutritive elements which are so essential for recuperation and which enable you to repel diseases. When nerves and body work in unison you are as near health perfection as can ever be obtained. HORLICK'S MALTED MILK makes nerves and body work together, and to secure the best results.

All Chemists and Stores stock it in three sizes and sell it to thousands. It is simple to prepare and delicious to taste, and it keeps you well, not for a time but for all time

"UNTOUCHED BY HAND.

BRASSO

Liquid Metal Polish

The Best Polish in the Market for brass work and all kinds of Metals.

Obtainable from all shops.

If you have a

MOTOR CAR

keep it bright with

BRASSO

Manufactured only by

RECKITT & SONS.
HULL, ENGLAND.

MECHANICAL TREATMENT OF HERNIA.

Whether it is for an up-country order or for special case, Trusses are selected in our application Department and adjusted to the description given. In this Department we make the Mechanical Treatment of Hernia or Rupture, especially by applying many Trusses daily, and meeting Hernia in its various and complicated forms.

Why our Trusses are Superior? Because of the Hygienic material and the soft leather and cushions we place, making the whole Truss absolutely comfortable to wear.

LATEST, We have Latest and up-to-date pads which can be fitted to any Truss: Water or Glycerine, so-called air pads and rubber pads. These pads give the best comfort which can not be imgined unless once tried.

VARIETIES OF TRUSSES.

Hard rubber Bathing Trusses.

Hard rubber Crossbody trusses, Latest.

All elastic trusses and Powell's Patent leather Trusses.

Please call and consult us immediately "Delay is dangerous."

CONSULTATION FREE.

N. POWELL & CO.,

BYCULLA, BOMBAY, AND HORNBY ROAD, FORT, (OPP. COOK'S OFFICE).

A Natural Remedy

Time was when disease was thought to be due to the direct influence of evil spirits, and exorcism and magic were invoked to cast it out.

Science has taught us wisdom. The evil spirits exist still. We call them "Disease Germs," and they also must be cast out. Once lodged in the stomach or intestines, fever with its hallucinations, or biliousness with its aches and pains, is the result.

ENO'S FRUIT SALT

is the approved remedy for driving out disease germs. Its action is quick and thorough. It clears the intestines, rouses the torpid liver to new life, stimulates the mucous membrane to a healthy action, and cleanses and invigorates the whole digestive tract.

It may be safely taken at any time by young or old.

It is very effective in the early stage of Diarrhœa by removing the irritating cause.

Be prepared for emergencies by always keeping a bottle in the house.

Prepared only by
J. C. ENO, Ltd., 'FRUIT SALT' WORKS, LONDON, ENGLAND.
SOLD BY CHEMISTS AND STORES EVERYWHERE.

MARTIN'S APIOL & STEEL PILLS for Ladies.

A French Remedy for all Irregularities.

Thousands of Ladies always keep a box of Martin's Pills in the house as that on the first sign of any irregularity of the System a timely dose may be administered. Those who use them recommend them, hence their enormous sale. At all Chemists and Stores, or post free 5/- from MARTIN, Pharm. Chr. SOUTHAMPTON, ENGLAND.

"SHELL" MOTOR SPIRIT

Imported in India solely

BY

The Asiatic Petroleum Co., (India) Limited.

GRAHAM'S BUILDINGS,
FORT,
BOMBAY.

ALSO AT:—
9, CLIVE STREET,
CALCUTTA.

MADRAS AGENTS:—
MESSRS. BEST & CO.
MADRAS.

KARACHI AGENTS:—
MESSRS. EWART RYRIE & CO.
KARACHI.

THE "LONDON GAZETTE."

Admiralty, Aug. 23.

Lieut. R. B. Ward, Emergency List, has been reinstated on the Active List of Lieuts. in His Majesty's Navy (Aug. 21).

Royal Naval Reserve.

The following Probationary Sub-Lieuts. have been confirmed in the rank of Sub-Lieut :—I. G. V. Fowler (May 17), R. H. Shaw (May 17).

The following gentleman has been appointed Sub-Lieut. : C. P. Pizey (Aug. 7).

War office, Aug. 26.

Royal Engineers.

Major-Gen. Sir Thomas Fraser, to be Commandant, vice General Sir H N D Sidergast, V C. deceased July 25.

Princess Charlotte of Wale's (Royal Berks Regt.)

Major-Gen E T Dickson to be Col vice Lt-Gen and Honorary Lieut.-Gen Sir W Nairs, deceased July 25.

Regular Forces.

Commands and Staff.

Lieut-Gen Sir Herbert S G Miles, to be Colonial Officer Commanding-in-Chief at Gibraltar, vice General Sir A Hunter Aug 15.

Lieut C H Creville, Grenadier Guards, to be aide de camp to Lieut-Gen Sir H S G Aug 15.

Major Gen J T Johnston, C. B. from commanding the Scottish Coast Defences to command the Royal Art, at Gibraltar, in succession to Major.Gen T Perrott, C B Aug 15.

Col. F C Heath C B from the Half-pay List to be a Coast Defence Commander with the temporary rank of Brig.-Gen. while so employed, vice Major-Gen J T Thornton, C B Aug. 15.

Col. T D Foster, C B M V O from an Assistant Director of Supplies and Transport (temporary) to be Inspector of the Army Service Corps and to be granted the temporary rank of Brig-Gen while so employed, vice Col. G R C Paul C B C M G Equerry-in-waiting to the King Aug 15.

Lieut.-Col. W G A Boyce. D S O A S C from an Assistant Director of Supplies and Transport (temporarily), vice Col. (temporary Brig-Gen) T D Faster, C B M V O Aug 15.

Brevet Major R S May, Royal Fusiliers (City of London Regt. a General Staff Officer, 2nd grade, to be transferred to the Staff Office, vice Major M F M Melklejohn, deceased Aug 20.

Establishments

Cavalry School—H A Tomkinson, Royal Dragoons, to be Adj and Qrmr, and to be seconded, vice Capt the Honorary R Lt 11th Prince Albert's Own Hussars

Netley Royal Army Medical College—Col O L Robinson, RAMC, to be Major Aug 22.

Cavalry.

The Duke of Cambridge's Own Lancashire—Capt V N Lockett is seconded for service as an Adj, T F, Aug 14 Lieut H S Gregg to be Capt Aug 14

Royal Regiment of Artillery.

Royal Horse and Royal Field Art.

Cavalry. Major H. J. A. Mackey, M. D. is restored to the establishment (Aug 6) ;Capt. C. R. Bates resigns his commission (Aug. 27).

The following superny. Capts. are restored to the establishment :—J. W. Roe (Aug 11) ; H. W. Hill (Aug. 17).

Capt. N. M. de la P. Boresford-Peirse is seconded for service as an Adj., T. F (Aug 1).

Cavalry. Lieut L A Eddis is restored to the establishment Aug. 17.

Royal Garrison Artillery.

Lieut L B S Christie retired pay

Cavalry. Major and Brevet Lieut.-Col. C Bland is restored to the establishment Aug. 14.

The following Lieuts. superny. Capts are restored to the establishment:—C N Jury 26; F F Wynd, DSO Aug 9.

The following Lieuts to be Capts under the provisions of Article 27A, Royal Warrant for Pay and Promotion, 1909:—R Strover, and to remain seconded, Sandford, and to remain seconded Whitting and to remain seconded, Bagehawe, and to remain seconded, Cameron, and to remain seconded, Bryant, and to remain seconded Mr E Lt G W Carter, K B Ferguson, W D Ley, and to remain second H E Serville, and to remain seconded, O Tilman, and to remain seconded, H H P Garwood, Adj., J S S Clarke, Dreyer, and to remain seconded 1918.

The following Lieuts. are seconded :—A Taylor, for service with a Signal Company in India Aug 1 ; G B B Trench for service with Indian Mountain Battery Aug 11.

Cavalry Lieut R P G Begbie is restored to the establishment Aug 27.

Corps of Royal Engineers.

Lieut.-Col A R Reynolds, on completion of 5 years' service as a regimental Lieut-Col is placed on the Half-pay List Aug 27.

Major C S Wilson to be Lieut-Col, vice Reynolds Aug 27.

The following Lieuts to be Capts under the provisions of Article 28, Royal Warrant for Pay and Promotion, 1909:—A L Lame Aug 16; J Benskin Aug 17; W Burton Aug 23 ; P J Mackesy Aug 23.

The following Sec Lieuts: R B Flint Aug 16; R A Drake-Brockman Aug 17; J Gourlay Aug 23.

Infantry.

The Royal Scots Lothian Regt—The following Lieuts to be Capts—A C H Maclean, Aug 20.

The East Yorks Regt—See Lieut C D Sasse resigns his commission Aug 27.

The Black What Royal Highlanders—Lieut J B Mackintosh is seconded for service under the Colonial Office Aug 13.

The Durham Light Infantry—Sec Lieut A N Huntree to be Lieut Aug 23.

Army Medical Service.

The Royal Army Medical Corps—Major H J Burst, D S O, to be Lieut-Col, vice O L Robinson, supernumerary Aug 22 Capt A Howlett, from the Indian Medical Service, to be Capt, vice D Coutts, who exchange July 29.

Lieut R G Waddy is seconded for service under the foreign Office Jan 6.

Royal Flying Corps.

Military Wing—Sec Lieut C P Pizey resigns his commission Aug 7.

Infantry.

The Queen's Royal West Surrey Regt—Sec Lieut on probation A A Ashcroft is confirmed in his rank.

The 3rd Batt Queen's Royal West Surrey Regt—Lieut H J C Piers resigns his commission Aug 27.

The 3rd Batt Northumberland Fusiliers—Sec Lieut on probation A B Surtees is confirmed in his rank.

The 3rd Batt Gloucestershire Regt—Sec Lieut R K Swanwick to be Lieut Aug 2.

Memoranda.

Col. G R C Paul, C B C M G aide-de-camp to the King on resigning his appointment at Inspector of the A S C is placed on the Half-pay List Aug. 15.

Lieut.-Col. A R Reynolds to be Col March 7.

Special Reserve of Officers,

Cavalry.

King Edward's Horse (King's Overseas Dominions Regt.)—

Army Veterinary Service,

Army Veterinary Corps—The following Capts. to be Majors, under the provisions of Article 341, Royal Warrant for Pay and Promotion, 1909:—E. B. Bartlett (May 19); G. Condor (July 6); A. J. Williams, F. R. C. V. S. (July 6); J. J. Griffith, F. R C. V. S. (Aug. 24.)

Army Ordnance Department.

Major E. Davidson, Ordance Officer, 3rd Class, is restored to the establishment (Aug. 7.)

3rd Batt. Princess Charlotte of Wales's (R. Berks Regt.—The following Sec Lieuts to be Lieuts : G Searles, C V Bennett Aug. 27.

Royal Army Medical Corps—The following Lieuts resign their commissions :—R H Nolan, H M Buchanan Aug 37 : G E Pepper, late Cadet Sergt, Royal College of Surgeons in Ireland O T C, to be Lieut on probation July 18.

Admiralty, 25th August.

Royal Naval Reserve.

Acting Sub-Lieutenant Woodbine Howard Stewart to be Sub-Lieutenant. Dated 4th April.

Assistant Paymaster James Percival Dodd to be Paymaster. Dated 20th July.

In accordance with the regulations for the Royal Naval Reserve—

Lieutenant Charles Bertram Ward has been placed on the Retired List. Dated 23rd August.

Probationary. Sub-Lieutenant William James Harbord has been confirmed in the rank of Sub-Lieutenant. Dated 1st April.

Acting Assistant Paymaster Charles Patrick Marcel has been confirmed in the rank of Assistant Paymaster. Dated 18th September, 1911.

Admiralty, 28th August.

In accordance with the provisions of His late Majesty's Order in Council of the 9th October, 1903.

Chaplain the Reverend Walter McLeod Tod has this day been allowed to withdraw from the Royal Navy with a gratuity.

India Office, August 29.

The King has approved of the admission of undermentioned officer to the Indian Medical Service :—

To be Captain.

Captain Duncan Coutts, M.B., by exchange from the Royal Army Medical Corps. Dated 29th July, 1913, but to rank from 30th July, 1909.

ARRIVALS.

PER S. S. "SALSETTE," SEPT. 12.

The P. and O. Company's s.s. "Salsette," with the outward mails of the 29th ultimo, left Aden at noon on Sunday last, and arrived in Bombay yesterday morning.

LONDON TO BOMBAY.

Wright, Miss	Dick, Mr J
Poynder, Lt L E	Dwyer, Mr P
Beauchamp, Lt H C	Ward, Mr G C
Chapman, Mrs and Miss	Davis, Mrs A P
	Bernard, Lt Col H C
Gammon, Miss M	Charles, Mr A M
Smyth, Mrs J W	DeMello, Lady A

MARSEILLIES TO BOMBAY

Bennett, Mr W H and Mrs	Macfadyen, Mr D
	Sursinhji, Prince
Cooke, Capt O C P	Rust, Mr J E
Grosvenor, Hon R L	Liddell, Capt E M
Chitham, Mr C C	Nomico, Mr O G
Rice, Mr S P	Alexander, Capt R D
Silver, Mr A H	
Tatum, Major H	Malgrue, Capt E C
Heron, Mr E F	Shah, Lt C
Galely, Mr J E	Blackburn, Mr S
Saunders, Prof L P	Hall, Capt B A M
Dewick, Mr H H	Binns, Mr G F
Moment, Mr L V	Willis, Capt E S C
Farebrother, Lt F H	Pilkington, Mr H
Bott, I M S Capt R H	Dennis, Mr J O C
	Drescher, Mr C

BRINDISI TO BOMBAY.

Cassells, Mr W S	Luck, Lt Col C A.
Elsmie, Lt Col A M S	Wilson, Mr G Maxwell
Robertson, Mr J	

PORT SAID TO BOMBAY.

Sheriff, Mr J	Mitha, Mr C M

LONDON TO KARACHI.

Barclay, Mr M

MARSEILLIES TO KARACHI.

Bamfield, Maj H J K	Davis, Mr J E
Brooke, Mr A W	Hawes, Maj C H

BOMBAY VOLUNTEERS.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY THE HON. COLONEL R. W. L. DUNLOP, C.I.E. V.D., COMMANDING.

Bombay, 13th September, 1913.

856. Signalling Class.—The Signalling Class will parade every Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays at 7 a.m. on the Maidan in front of Head-Quarters.

Dress.—Mufti.

857. Miniature Range.—The Miniature Range at Old Head-Quarters, Carnac Road, will be open for practice every Tuesdays and Fridays at 7 a.m.

858. Machine Gun.—The 2nd Machine Gun Section of "G" Company will parade under Sergt. A. R. S. Hayne, at Head-Quarters, on Tuesdays the 16th instant, at 6-45 p.m.

859. Parade.—"G" Company will parade on Monday the 15th instant, and "G" Company Recruits on Wednesday the 17th instant, at 7-30 a.m. at the Bombay Gymkhana.

Dress—Mufti.

Arms and Accoutrements will be issued on the parade ground.

II. All Recruits of the current season will parade at the Old Head-Quarters, Carnac Road, every Friday at 6-30 p.m.

860. Arms.—Every Volunteer who draws a Rifle from Head Quarters will, immediately on the completion of his Standard Test return his Rifle to Head-Quarters for 10 days to be properly cleaned.

861. Musketry.—The Range at Ghat Kopar is reserved for "F" Company Class Firing on Sundays the 14th and 21st instant.

(Sd.) H. B. MURRAY, Lieut.
Actg. Adjutant, B. V. R.

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Dress.—Mufti.

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2. The British Infantry Range at Colaba will be available this Saturday afternoon the 13th instant, commencing from 4-30 p.m.

(Sd), D, W, WILSON, Lieut.
Actg. Adjutant, Bombay Light Horse.

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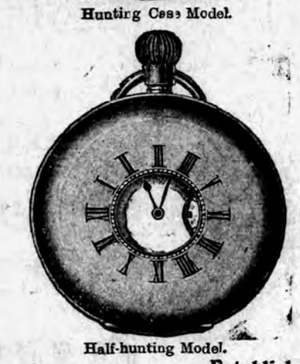
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